

Profiles
of Regions and Communities in
Northern Alberta

Northeast/Central

Northern Alberta
Development Council



NORTHERN ALBERTA
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

92-00091/

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June, 1991

The Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC) is pleased to present this edition of *Profiles of Regions and Communities in Northern Alberta*. Previous editions have proved to be valuable sources of information in facilitating the process of social and economic development.

The information presented is the most currently available at the time of verification. This edition is based on data submitted by all levels of government. The NADC wishes to thank all of those who participated in any way in compiling this document.

Please forward any comments or suggestions to the Council. We hope that the reader will find *Profiles of Regions and Communities in Northern Alberta* useful and informative.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bob Elliott".

Bob Elliott, MLA
Chairman

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Northern Alberta Development Council [NADC] was created to advise the provincial government on northern issues. In 1973 the Council was enlarged and through its own Act of the Legislature, was charged with the responsibility to:

"investigate, monitor, evaluate, plan and promote practical measures to foster and advance general development in northern Alberta and to advise the government in matters respecting:

- a. social and economic development
- b. development of communities
- c. development of government services and programs to meet the needs of northern Alberta"

The primary responsibility of the Council is to present a northern point of view to government. Council facilitates input into government decision-making by way of public meetings held for the receipt of briefs, Council-sponsored conferences, workshops, practical research and interdepartmental co-ordination.

The Northern Alberta Development Council Area

Within the NADC area live approximately 240,000 people, or 10% of Alberta's population, occupying about 60% of the land area of the province. Among the major municipal areas in northern Alberta are two major cities - Fort McMurray and Grande Prairie - with a total population of over 60,000 people. Twenty-six towns, 50 villages, 26 Indian Bands and all eight of the province's Metis settlements lie within the NADC boundary.

Council Publications

Some other Council publications include:

- Mental Health in Northern Alberta
- Economic Development in Northern Alberta
- A Board Member's Handbook
- Family Violence in Northern Alberta
- Community Survey Handbook
- Water in Northern Alberta
- Adult Literacy in Northern Alberta
- Opportunities for Health Care Professionals in Northern Alberta
- Trends in Northern Alberta 1970 - 1990
- Fundraising Handbook
- Northern Infrastructure



BOB ELLIOTT, MLA
CHAIRMAN
BEAVERLODGE

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (1990-91)



HON. AL "BOOMER" ADAIR
MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
PEACE RIVER



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Vice-Chairman
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Gilbert Balderston
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Pearl Calahasen, MLA
Grouard



Earl Dionne
Fort McMurray



Kim Ghostkeeper
Paddle Prairie



Harold Junck
Swan Hills



Larry Langager
St. Paul



Jim Reynolds
Fairview

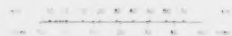


Daria Wallsten
Slave Lake



NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AREA

(COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 100, 1981 CANADA CENSUS)



PRIMARY HIGHWAY SECONDARY ROAD L.O.C. ROAD RAILWAY

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INTRODUCTION

The Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC) produced the first set of profiles for northern Alberta communities in 1983. The purpose of the two volumes of Community Profiles is to provide detailed and current information about the cities, towns, villages, hamlets, rural municipalities, Metis settlements, and Indian reserves located within the Northern Alberta Development Council area. The information describes the facilities and services available in each community. Some definitions may assist the reader in understanding the terms used.

1. Municipal Designations

The municipal designations which apply to community profiles included in this document are determined by:

- Municipal Government Act
- County Act
- Improvement Districts Act

These statutes establish the criteria for the existence of different municipal designations as well as services that may be provided.¹

Municipal Government Act, 1968

The Municipal Government Act "provides for the incorporation of different classes of municipalities in accordance with pre-determined criteria. [The Act] establishes guidelines and provides the authority under which the council may legislate for the administration of the municipality."² The Act also establishes the interrelationships which may occur between adjacent municipalities or other forms of local government, with respect to service provision, and the role of the Local Authorities Board with respect to annexations for municipal growth.

The Municipal Government Act provides the definitions for urban municipal government in Alberta. The following is a description of cities, towns, and villages regarding population characteristics and government structure. Note that each of these types of municipalities is legally independent of the regions (i.e., ID, MD or County) in which it is located.

Cities

Urban municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more may apply for city status. A city government is led by a mayor who is elected from the city at large. There may be between six and 20 councillors who sit with the mayor. Representation is determined by elections either on an "at large" or ward basis.

Towns

Town status may be applied for when a village population reaches 1,000. A mayor elected from the population at large leads a council of up to six councillors. A ward system is not an option for town elections. New Towns, for example Rainbow Lake, are slightly different from towns in that they are governed by a chairman and a board of seven administrators. Under the New Towns Act, the board of a New Town exercises the council role under the supervision of the Alberta Planning Board, Local Authorities Board, and cabinet.

Villages

Villages may be formed in communities where at least 75 dwellings are occupied and where a request is made by a majority of owners. A village council must include three councillors including a mayor. Villages of 250 people or more may, through a municipal bylaw, establish a council of five members, including a mayor.

County Act, 1950

The County Act of 1950 "provides for the establishment of a local government unit which incorporates the whole or any part of an existing municipality or school division that is within its boundaries to be known as a county. Municipal administration is under the authority of the Municipal Government Act and the school administration is under the authority of the School Act."³

Counties and Municipal Districts share a number of similarities and differences, as described below:

Municipal Districts

A municipal district (MD) serves rural areas and unincorporated communities outside of urban centres. The government of a municipal district consists of one councillor per electoral division within the Municipal District. A reeve is elected by the council to chair the Municipal Council deliberations. The number of councillors may range from four to 11.

County

A County is similar to a municipal district, being led by a reeve elected by the five to 11 councillors. The primary distinction between the two, however, is that counties include a board of education which consists of county councillors and elected representatives of urban and other areas within the county.

¹ A discussion of Alberta's municipal legislation was prepared by Walter Walchuk (1986) on behalf of Alberta Municipal Affairs.

² Walchuk, 1986.

³ Walchuk, 1986.

Improvement District Act (1965)

The purpose of the Improvement District Act (1965) is "to provide for the governing of unincorporated areas..." Local government functions, including the levy and collection of taxes, are the responsibility of Alberta Municipal Affairs. However, while decision-making authority in Improvement Districts rests with the provincial government, recommendations for action are provided to the government by an Improvement District (ID) Advisory Council. ID Advisory Councils consist of between seven and 10 elected representatives for each electoral district. Their recommendations are passed to the government through an ID manager and his staff, who in turn report to an assistant deputy minister and deputy minister. Final decisions are made by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Alberta Treasury.

Hamlets

There is no "official" definition of a hamlet. An unincorporated settlement may be recognized as having hamlet status by the municipality within which it is located. The hamlets profiled in Community Profiles are those derived from lists of official hamlets submitted to the Northern Alberta Development Council by the municipalities in January 1989.

Metis Settlements

Alberta's eight Metis Settlements are all located in the Northern Alberta Development Council region. The settlements were established by legislation in 1938 under the Metis Population Betterment Act. In November, 1990, the Alberta-Metis Settlements Accord was signed establishing these communities as corporations with all rights and responsibilities of a corporation. Relevant legislation includes:

- Metis Settlements Land Protection Act
- Metis Settlements Act
- Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act
- Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act

The government of a settlement consists of five elected councillors. One of these is selected by the council as chairman. The Metis Settlements Transition Commission under Municipal Affairs provides a seven-year transition process which is intended to assist the settlements in developing the political and administrative capacity and responsibility of settlement councils.

Indian Reserves

All Indian reserves in Canada are the sole responsibility of the federal government, as established under the British North America Act, 1867. Although most services are provided by the federal government, there are

some instances where services are provided through joint agreements with the Alberta government or local municipal governments.

2. Approach to Data Gathering and Profile Development

The approach used to collect data for each community involved a combination of primary and secondary research. The primary research component required personal contact with each community. Data from secondary sources were accessed for initial information or verification of primary data.

Primary Data Collection

Primary data were gathered via a mail survey to community administrators and by personal visits to selected communities. The mail survey included a checklist of items applicable to each facility and service described in the Community Profiles. To elicit appropriate information, different survey forms were designed for each type of community.

Prior to a complete mail out, a field pre-test validated the questions on the survey forms. Following a review, a survey form was mailed to each community within the Northern Alberta Development Council region.

Responses were received from every municipality except for three Indian reserves.

Secondary Research

The secondary research phase was conducted concurrently with the primary research phase. This phase provided initial data about some specific categories in the profiles, and assisted in verifying the primary data.

Secondary information sources included federal and provincial government departments providing services in northern Alberta, other agencies providing community services, transportation companies, utility companies and other specialized services which could provide current data on northern Alberta communities. Specific organizations which provided data are identified in the section "Definitions of Terminology and Data Sources."

Data Verification

A critical component of the project was the verification of data and information pertinent to each community. The verification process involved telephone and personal contacts. All municipal administrators received the draft copy of their profile for review and comments. The comments provided through this process were incorporated in the final version presented in these volumes. The information presented is the most current available at the time of verification.

3. Definitions of Terminology and Data Sources

Following are definitions of terms used in Community Profiles and sources of secondary data referenced during research:

SECTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	SOURCE
Introduction	Local History	Previous profiles and community
Population Growth	Changes in population since c.1961	Statistics Canada; Alberta Municipal Affairs; Metis Settlement Associations
Demographic Characteristics	Age and sex profile of community	1986 Federal Census of Alberta
Economic Indicators	Labor Force Characteristics 1986 Federal Census of Alberta 1. Primary - Agriculture - Fishing and Trapping - Logging and Forestry - Mining - Oil and Gas 2. Manufacturing - All manufacturing types 3. Construction - Building and Contracting 4. Transportation - Transportation - Communication/Utilities 5. Trade - Wholesale - Retail 5. Finance and Real Estate - Finance and Insurance - Real Estate 7. Government - Federal Government Services - Provincial Government Services - Municipal Government Services 8. Service - Business Services - Education Services - Health and Social Services - Accommodation, Food and Beverage - Other Services	
Development Activity	1. Building Permit Data - Value of construction by Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Institutional sectors 2. Supply of vacant land for residential purposes (served and unserved) 3. Vacant land for industrial use 4. New Developments — approved capital projects	Statistics Canada; Communities; Alberta Municipal Affairs; Regional Planning Commissions

SECTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	SOURCE
Recreation and Tourism	1. Recreation Facilities — in community 2. Tourist Attractions — those within community 3. Nearby Tourist Facilities — those within the vicinity of community 4. Local Events — festivals and special events held annually 5. Accommodation — hotels, motels, and campgrounds in community	Communities; Alberta Recreation & Parks; Tourist Zone Associations; operators of tourist businesses
Education	1. Public and separate schools in community 2. Post Secondary — university, regional college, vocational centres, and adult training programs available to residents of community 3. Library in community	Communities; Alberta Education; Alberta Advanced Education; School Districts; Schools
Health Care	1. Hospitals including long-term/auxiliary beds 2. Nursing Home — operations (public and private) separate from a hospital (i.e., free-standing) 3. Ambulance Service — based in community or nearest base 4. Public Health Nurse — as defined by Health Unit 5. Other health care services such as dentists, optometrists, etc. and nearest if not available in community	Communities; NADC; Alberta Health; Health & Welfare Canada; Health Units; Alberta Mortgage & Housing Corp.
Police & Fire Protection	1. Servicing and staffing by RCMP in community 2. Presence of fire hall, size of fire department and number of vehicles in community	RCMP Headquarters K-Division; Communities
Government Services	1. Federal and provincial government offices in community 2. Quasi-government agencies	Communities; Federal Government; Provincial Government
Financial Services	Banking facilities available in community	Communities

SECTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	SOURCE
Communication	1. Local and regional (not provincial or national newspapers) available in community	Communities
	2. Locally broadcast and/or received radio stations. Radio stations received in northern Alberta include: CFGP (Grande Prairie) CHCL (Cold Lake) CHLW (St. Paul) CJOK (Fort McMurray) CJXX (Grande Prairie) CJYR (Whitecourt) CKBA (Athabasca) CKYL (Peace River) CKYX (Fort McMurray) CFWE (Lac La Biche) CFOK (Westlock) CKSA (Lloydminster) CFCW (Camrose) CBC (Edmonton) CKUA (Edmonton) Other Edmonton Stations CJDC (Dawson Creek, BC)	
	3. Type of television service and channels received. Off-air reception means the ability to receive at least CBC, and possibly CFRN, and CITV from Edmonton. Note that irrespective of type of service (i.e., satellite, cable or microwave rebroadcast), channel availability is determined by the private cable operators. Generally, the TV stations available on cable are CFRN, CITV, CBC (English), CBC (French), and ACCESS from Edmonton; CBS, ABC, NBC, PBS from Detroit or Spokane; CHCH from Hamilton; WGN from Chicago; and BCTV from Vancouver. Communities receiving cable service from Slave Lake Cable TV also receive CBC Montreal, and Northern Cablevision in Grande Prairie provides TCTV from Montreal. Various specialty channels from elsewhere in Canada and the U.S. are also available if consumers wish to purchase them	Communities; Cable Companies
Transportation	1. Principal and, if applicable, secondary highway access	Communities; Greyhound Bus Lines; Red Arrow Bus Lines; Time Air; Air B.C.
	2. Freight services into community or nearest drop-off/pick-up point	
	3. Passenger bus services — regularly scheduled between community and regional centres	
	4. Air Services — scheduled airline service and local facilities in a community; excludes frequency of charter service but may indicate presence of such services. Note that reference to "airport" indicates the presence of a terminal building; airstrips do not have terminal buildings	

SECTION**TERMS AND DEFINITIONS****SOURCE**

Utilities

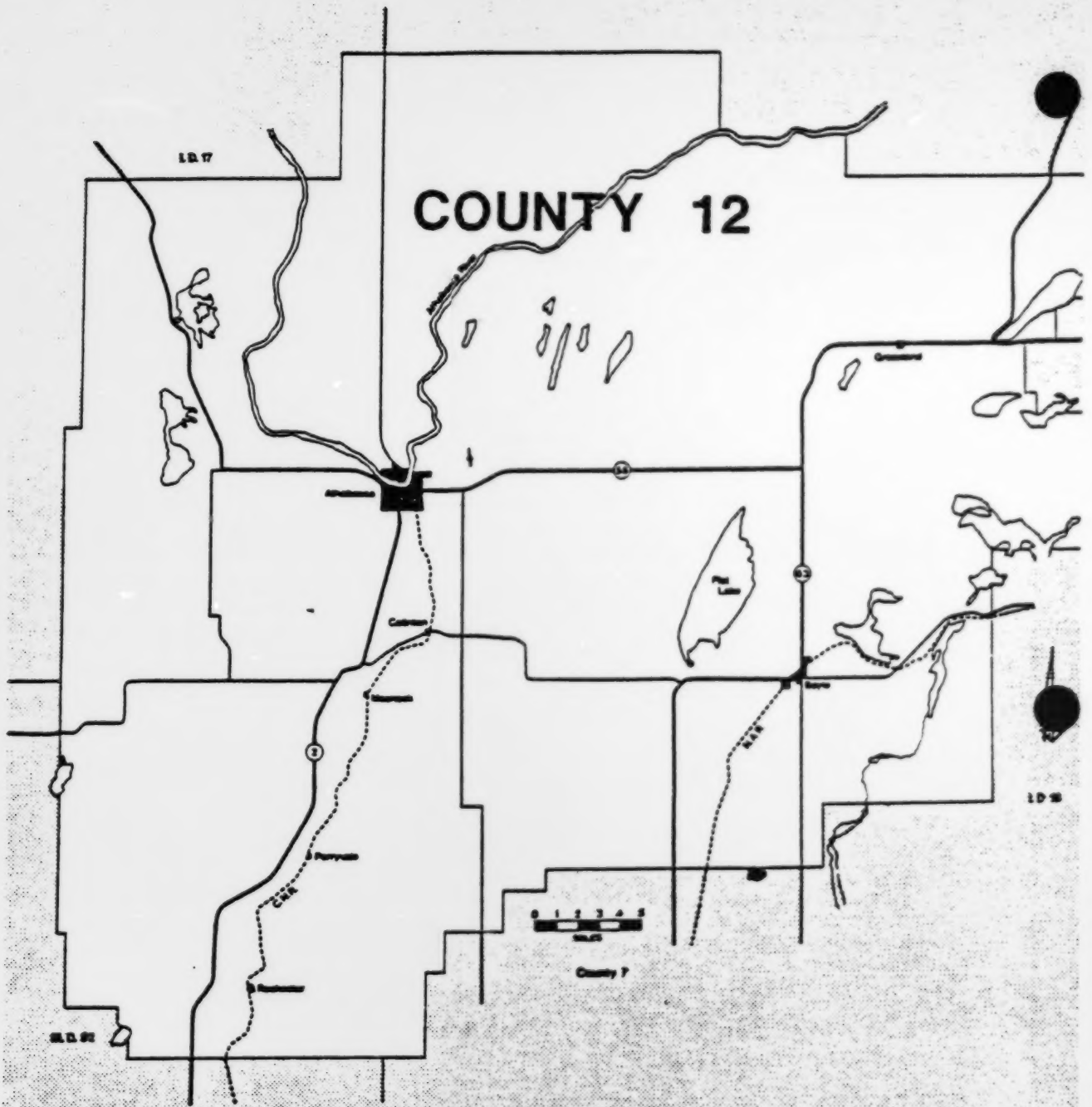
- 1a) Source of water supply
 - b) Whether water is distributed by a piped system or other means
 - c) Water treatment processes including filtration, coagulation, sedimentation, and chlorination. Note: all four processes are described as complete treatment; or additives such as fluoridation, iron control or other
2. Sewage collection method (piped system or other) and disposal (lagoons, detention ponds, aerated ponds, privies, septic tanks, and others)
 3. Waste collection and disposal, at landfill site or open pit or other alternative
 4. Electricity Supply — single-phase or 3-phase.

Note: a 3-phase system is required for commercial and industrial purposes where demand is more intense; a single-phase supply is sufficient for residential needs only

Communities; Alberta Power

**Co of Athabasca
No. 12**





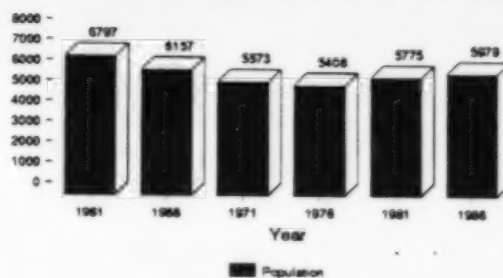
COUNTY OF ATHABASCA NO. 12

Introduction

County 12 is bordered by ID 17 at the north and west, ID 18 at the east, County 7 to the south, and MD 92 to the southwest. The county covers the geographic centre of Alberta. The Athabasca River is the major topographic feature in the county with the Town of Athabasca situated on its banks. Major lakes in the county include Baptiste, Island, Flat, Charron, Skelton, and Amisk Lakes. Agricultural development and settlement has led to extensive clearing of the natural forest cover in the county.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1986

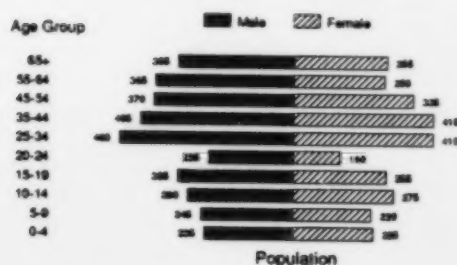


Statistics Canada;
Alberta Municipal Affairs

- Since 1961 the rural population of the county has been subject to several changes.
- Between 1961 and 1976, the population decreased by 20.4%.
- A gradual increase has been experienced since the late 1970s with the population stabilizing at 6000 in 1986.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

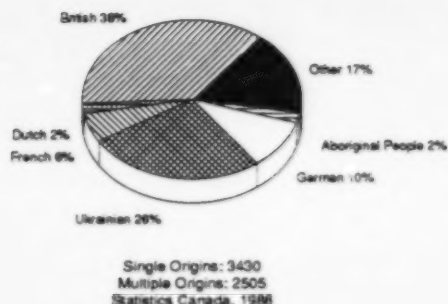


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The current age/sex profile is somewhat skewed towards the older (35+) age groups.
- 40.5% of the population are aged 24 and under.
- There are more males than females in almost every age category.

Ethnic Origin

Population by Ethnic Origin Single Origins

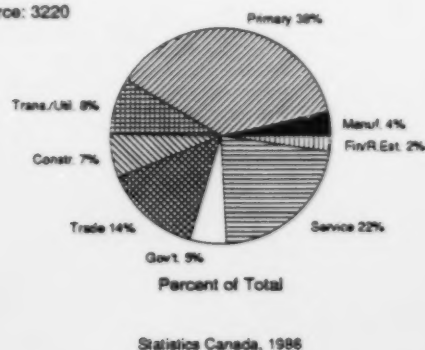


- Over one-third (36%) of the County's population reporting a single ethnic origin claim to have British heritage. A further 26% claim Ukrainian, and 10% German.
- Aboriginal peoples account for 2% of the total number of individuals claiming a single ethnic origin.

Economic Activity

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 3220



- Agriculture is presently the principal economic activity. Over one-third (38%) of the labor force is employed in the primary sector.
- Service sector employment accounts for 22% of the total labor force, and the trade sector 14%.
- The existing labor force distribution may change somewhat after the Alberta-Pacific Pulp and Paper Mill becomes operational during the 1990s.

Agriculture

- There are 674,349 acres of land defined as agricultural in the county. Of this total, 420,827 acres, or 62.4% have been improved.
- Average farm size is 399 acres.
- Agricultural land ownership: 68.7% owned, 31.3% rented.

Forestry

- Forestry has been a limited contributor to the economic base of the county in the past.
- However, the imminent development of a pulp and paper mill east of the Town of Athabasca is expected to have a major impact on the county's economy beginning in the 1990s.

Historic Timber Production (m³)

Type of Production	Year					Total
	1984- 1985	1985- 1986	1986- 1987	1987- 1988	1988- 1989	
Coniferous	9 302	5 892	11 748	15 003	1 623	43 568
Deciduous	1 230	1 411	1 391	1 106	859	5 997
Total	10 532	7 303	13 139	16 109	2 482	49 565

Oil & Gas Resources

- Gas is the principal resource.
- Estimated total remaining established reserves of natural gas: 9 353 000 m³

Tourism & Recreation

- Provincial Historic Sites:
 - Athabasca Landing, Athabasca
 - Athabasca Public School, Athabasca
 - St. Alban's Anglican Church, Athabasca
 - Athabasca United Church, Athabasca
- Golf Courses: Athabasca Golf & Country Club, Boyle Golf & Country Club
- Provincial Recreation Areas: North Buck Lake
- Municipal Recreation Areas: Forfar Park
- Municipal Recreation & Tourism Areas: none
- Other Facilities: Hope Lake, Charron Lake, Jackfish Lake, Baptiste Lake
- Events & Festivals:
 - George Lake Rodeo (June)
 - Athabasca Agricultural Fair (August)
 - Boyle Agricultural Society Rodeo (August)
 - Boyle Fiesta Days (July)

Access

- Principal Highways:
 - 2 — north-south, Athabasca to Edmonton
 - 55 — east-west from Athabasca to Highway 63 and Boyle (south), Grassland (north)
- Railways: CNR — north-south from Edmonton via Athabasca to Fort McMurray
- Airports: Athabasca, Boyle

Settlements

- Hamlets: Atmore, Colinton, Ellscoot, Grassland, Meanook, Perryvale, Rochester
- Villages: Boyle
- Towns: Athabasca

HAMLET PROFILES (UNDER 75 POPULATION)

Atmore

The Hamlet of Atmore is located approximately 55 kilometres east of Athabasca at the junction of Highways 55 and 63. The 1989 population was 37 people. There are 29 residential lots, and a total of 14 vacant but unserviced lots. The water supply is taken from individual wells and is not treated. Waste disposal is accommodated at a modified landfill site. A single-phase electricity supply is available.

The hamlet has a post office. Other government services are available at Athabasca and Lac La Biche.

The nearest health and seniors' facilities available to residents of Atmore are located at Athabasca and Boyle. This includes hospital, ground ambulance, dental, and optometry. The nearest school is in Grassland which offers grades 1 through 12. Police protection is provided by the RCMP Detachment at Boyle and fire protection is provided from Grassland (seven kilometres west of the hamlet).

Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. A community hall with ball diamond offers a focus for local recreation.

Ellscoot

The Hamlet of Ellscoot is located approximately 20 kilometres south of Boyle, immediately west of Highway 63. The 1989 population was 13. There are 30 residential lots, and a total of 20 vacant and unserviced lots. Water supply is from individual wells but is not treated. A modified landfill provides for garbage disposal and electricity is supplied through a single-phase system.

The hamlet has a post office. Other government services are available at Athabasca.

Boyle is the location of the nearest hospital, ambulance service, dentist, and optometrist. Boyle also offers educational opportunities to grade 12, RCMP, and fire protection.

Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. Local recreational needs are served by a community hall with a ball diamond.

Grassland

The Hamlet of Grassland is located on Highway 63 approximately 50 kilometres east of Athabasca and 30 kilometres north of Boyle. The 1989 population was 66. There are 66 residential lots, and a total of 33 vacant and serviced lots. Services include piped water and sewer systems, and 3-phase electricity. Water supply is drawn from wells and is treated by coagulation, filtration, and chlorination. Sewage disposal makes use of lagoons and garbage disposal uses a modified landfill site.

The hamlet has a post office. The nearest provincial and federal government offices are in Athabasca.

The nearest health and RCMP services are in Boyle. However, Grassland has its own firehall and school to grade 12.

Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. Grassland has one motel with 24 units, a community hall and ball diamond. The hamlet's highway location provides for truck and bus/courier freight services, as well as bus passenger service three times daily.

Meanook

The Hamlet of Meanook is located approximately 18 kilometres south of Athabasca. The 1989 population was 14. There are 41 residential lots, 29 of which are vacant and unserviced. No water or sewer systems are in place. Water supply is from individual wells and electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

The nearest health and RCMP services are located in Athabasca. Fire protection is provided from a firehall at Colinton. The nearest schools are all located in Athabasca.

Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. The hamlet's highway location allows freight services by truck and courier.

Perryvale

The Hamlet of Perryvale is located approximately 31 kilometres south of Athabasca. The 1989 population was seven. There are 25 residential lots, 18 of which are vacant and unserviced. Water supply is from individual wells and electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

The hamlet has a post office. Federal and provincial government offices are in Athabasca.

The nearest health and RCMP services are located in Athabasca. Fire protection is provided from a firehall at Rochester. The nearest schools are all located in Athabasca.

Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. The hamlet's highway location allows freight services by truck and courier.

HAMLET OF COLINTON

Introduction

The Hamlet of Colinton is located in County 12 on Secondary Road 663 approximately 17 kilometres south of Athabasca and 32 kilometres west of Boyle. The hamlet was originally known as Kinnoull but was renamed after the Scottish birthplace of a prominent resident. The 1989 population is estimated at 147.

Land Use

- There are 133 residential lots in Colinton.
- The total number of vacant lots is 50, all of which are serviced.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the county.

Recreation & Tourism

- Colinton has a community hall, ball diamond, and a bowling alley.
- All other recreational facilities are located in Athabasca.
- Colinton is located on the historic Athabasca Trail, an early fur trading route which provided access to Edmonton.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in Athabasca.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are in Athabasca.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Athabasca Detachment provides police protection to Colinton.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Athabasca.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in Athabasca.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Athabasca Advocate* and *The Athabaskan*.
- Radio stations received include CKBA (Athabasca), CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton-based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 663 provides access to Highway 2 and Athabasca (north) and Edmonton (south); Secondary Highway 663 also joins Highway 63 and provides access to Boyle (east).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Colinton.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus service is provided by Greyhound Bus Lines from Athabasca.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from individual wells, treated by filtration, chlorination, and iron control processes, and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF ROCHESTER

Introduction

The Hamlet of Rochester is located in County 12 immediately east of Highway 2, approximately 45 kilometres south of Athabasca. The hamlet was originally established in 1912 by the Canadian Northern Railway and named "Ideal Flat". A name change was precipitated by residents' dislike for the original name. The 1989 population was estimated at 100.

Land Use

- There are 130 residential lots in Rochester.
- The total number of vacant lots is 62, all of which are serviced.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the county.

Recreation & Tourism

- Rochester has a community hall, curling rink, and ball diamond.
- All other recreational facilities are located in Athabasca.
- Rochester is located on the historic Athabasca Trail, an early fur trading route which provided access to Edmonton, although the hamlet's origins are more related to railway development following this early route.

Education

- A K-9 school is located in Rochester.
- The nearest high schools are located in Athabasca.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Athabasca.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Athabasca Detachment provides police protection to Rochester.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Athabasca.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in Athabasca.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Athabasca Advocate* and *The Athabaskan*.
- Radio stations received include CKBA (Athabasca), CFCW, (Camrose) and Edmonton-based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

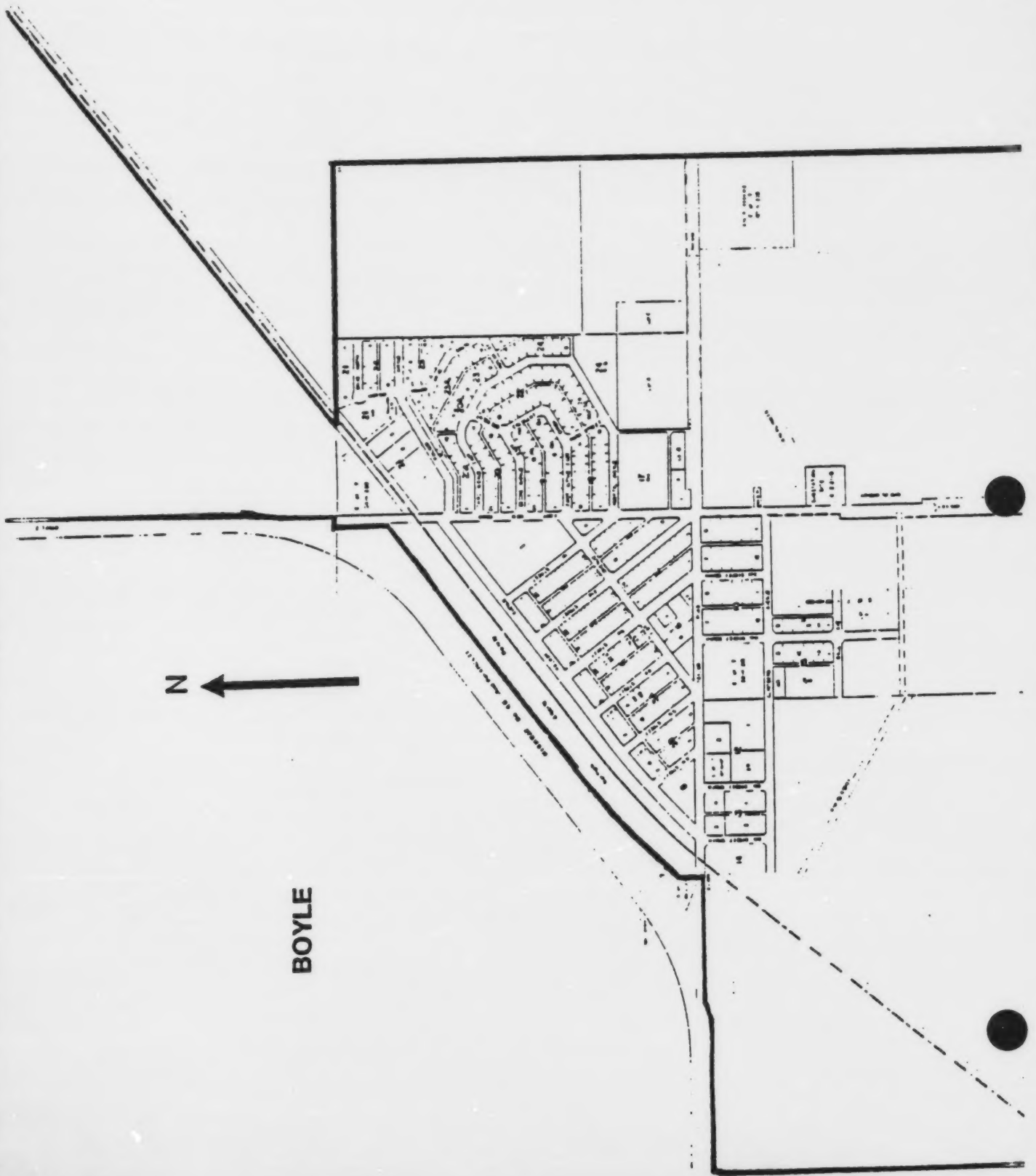
Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Road 661 provides access to Highway 2 and Athabasca (north) and Edmonton (south); Secondary Road 661 also joins Highway 63 and provides access to Boyle (north) and Clyde (south).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Rochester.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from individual wells.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

BOYLE



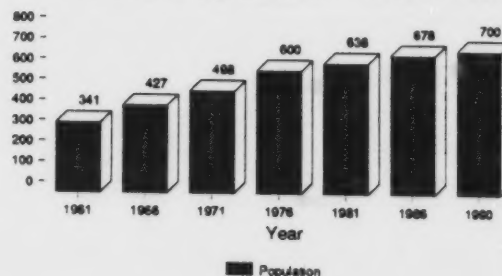
VILLAGE OF BOYLE

Introduction

The area was first established as a farming community and subsequently grew into a grain shipping point for western Canada. The village is named after the late John R. Boyle, a former Provincial Minister of Education.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1990

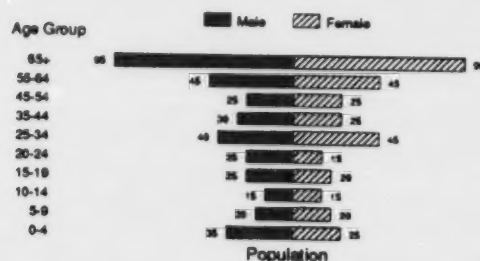


Statistics Canada;
Alberta Municipal Affairs

- Since 1961, the village's population has grown from 341 to 700 in 1990.
- Growth was relatively steady between 1961 and 1976 during which the population increased by 76%.
- Since 1976, the population has continued to grow at a slower rate. The increase between 1976 and 1990 was 16.7%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



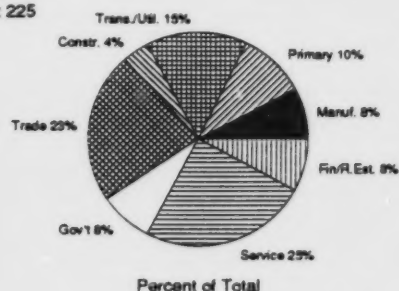
Statistics Canada, 1986

- The most represented age group is seniors (65+) which accounts for 27.2% of the total population.
- The next largest age group is that of 55 to 64-year-olds.
- Generally, the proportion of younger people is relatively low.
- 31.6% of the population are aged 24 and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 225

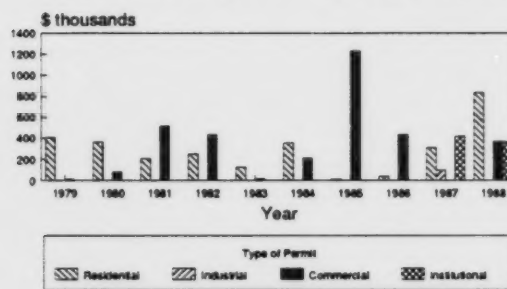


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The village's economic base is defined by agriculture, forestry, and local commercial businesses.
- The service (25%) and trade (23%) sectors are the village's main sources of employment.
- The labor force distribution across each of the other employment categories ranges from 4% in construction, to 10% in primary, and 15% in transportation and utilities.
- Major employers in the village include:
 - Weyerhaeuser Canada
 - Alberta Wheat Pool
 - Boyle Co-Op Association
 - Boyle Public School
 - Boyle General Hospital

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Boyle;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Commercial and residential developments have accounted for the largest proportion of developments in the village since 1979.
- 1985 saw a significant \$1.2 million commercial investment.
- Data from 1987 and 1988 show that investment in the institutional sector, as well as small investments in the industrial sector, are being attracted to the village.
- The village has 47 vacant residential lots, all of which are serviced.
- The village has 163 acres of vacant, unserviced industrial land of which 18.2 acres include the rail yards.
- New developments include a 43-lot residential subdivision.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Boyle includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - three sports fields
 - a curling rink
 - one community hall
 - five community parks
 - one tennis court
 - one gymnasium
 - five ball diamonds
- Tourist attractions and facilities include:
 - trailer dump
 - tourist information centre
 - annual rodeo
 - annual Fiesta Days

- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Long Lake Provincial Park, eight kilometres south of Boyle offering 218 campsites, hiking, fishing, boating, and sailing opportunities
 - a 9-hole golf course at Skeleton Lake
 - North Buck Lake Provincial Recreation Area east on Secondary Road 663 with 100 campsites, fishing and boating opportunities
- Local events and festivals:
 - Malanka (January)
 - curling bonspiels (February and March)
 - RCMP Regimental Ball (April)
 - Fiesta Days (2nd weekend in July)
 - Agricultural Society Rodeo (3rd weekend in August)
- Accommodation in the village includes:
 - one hotel, 14 rooms
 - one motel, 38 units

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - one public school to grade 12 with a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - nearest separate schools in Athabasca
 - post-secondary opportunities available at Athabasca and Lac La Biche

Health Care Facilities

- Boyle General Hospital
 - 30 acute-care beds, seven newborn bassinets
 - 12 active departments
 - total professional staff of 12 including two general practitioners
- A 48-bed seniors' home (Boyle Wildrose Villa) offers seniors' care. There are also 14 self-contained seniors' units available.
- Resident ground ambulance is available.
- Athabasca Health Unit provides a variety of services on a need basis to Boyle's residents.
- Other services include a medical clinic and four public health nurses.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection in Boyle is provided by the Boyle Detachment of the RCMP, consisting of seven regular members and two motor vehicles.
- The village maintains a fire hall. There are 16 volunteer fire fighters and two fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- post office.

- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Solicitor General
 - Attorney General
 - Transportation and Utilities

Financial Services

- The village is served by one bank and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- Regional newspapers are the *Athabasca Advocate* and *The Athabaskan*.
- CKBA (Athabasca) is the closest local radio station.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

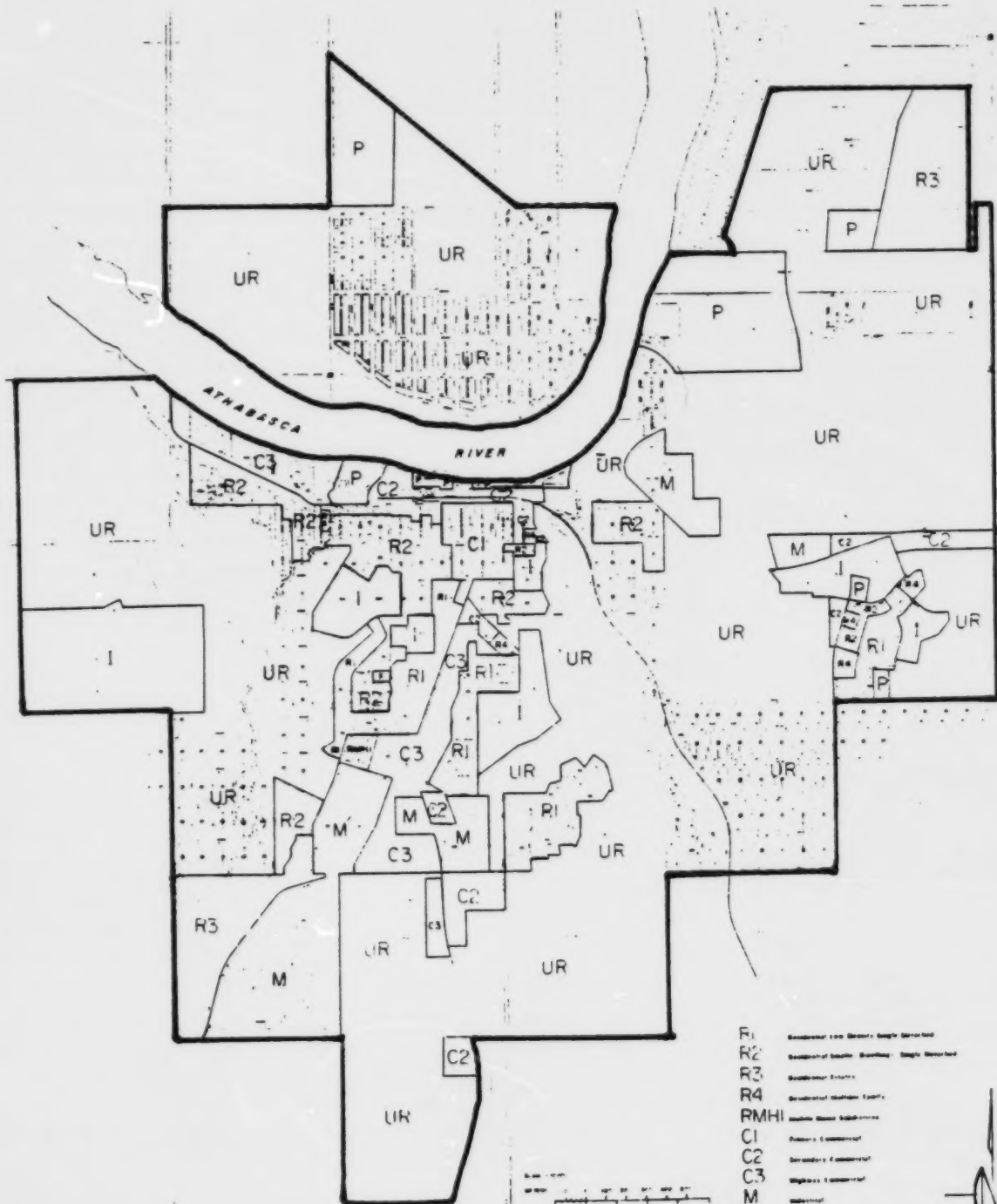
Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 63 is the main highway to Boyle and links the village to Lac La Biche and Fort McMurray.
 - Secondary Highway 663 provides an alternate route to Lac La Biche.
 - 65% of the roads within the village are paved. The remainder are to be paved in 1990.
 - Secondary Road 831 provides an alternate route south.
- Freight Services:
 - Boyle is served by truck, rail, and courier freight services. The five grain elevators in the village indicate the importance of shipments of agricultural products from the surrounding rural area.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily passenger bus service. Buses link the village to Edmonton, Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche.
- Air Services:
 - A local grass runway is available which is mainly used for local private flights.

Utilities

- Municipal water is taken from Skeleton Lake. Water is subject to filtration, chlorination, and the addition of potassium permanganate, and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by detention ponds.
- Household garbage collection is weekly; collection from businesses occurs twice per week. A modified landfill facility located three kilometres outside of Boyle is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.
- The village owns and operates its own natural gas utility.

TOWN OF ATHABASCA



- R1 Residential Single Detached
- R2 Residential Single Detached - Single Detached
- R3 Residential Single Detached - Single Detached
- RMHI Residential Medium Density
- C1 Commercial General
- C2 Commercial General
- C3 Commercial General
- M Medium Density
- P Professional
- I Industrial
- UR Urban Residential

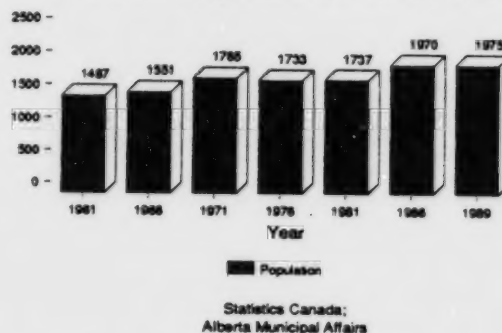
TOWN OF ATHABASCA

Introduction

The Town of Athabasca is located in County 12 at the intersection of Highway 2 and Highway 55 approximately 137 kilometres north of Edmonton. First known as Athabasca Landing, the town received its name from the Cree word "Athepecow", meaning a place of reeds and hay. The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post in 1842; the Northwest Mounted Police set up a post in 1893. Settlement of the area followed. In 1898, the Athabasca Landing Trail was surveyed and provided a direct land route to Edmonton.

Population Growth

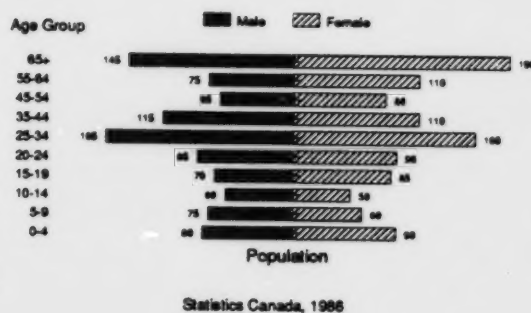
Historic Population: 1961-1989



- Since 1961, the town's population has grown from 1487 to 1975 in 1989.
- Growth has been steady. The only significant increases occurred between 1966 and 1971 (13.8%), and between 1981 and 1989 (13.7%).

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

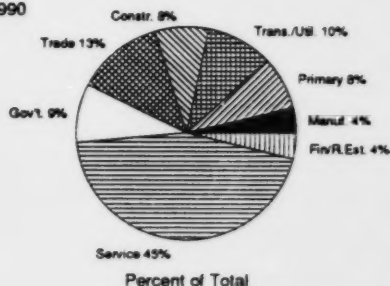


- The 1986 age-sex profile is dominated by seniors (65+) who account for 17.1% of the total population, and the 25 to 34 age group accounting for 16.6%.
- The profile is somewhat skewed towards the older age groups, as there are relatively fewer young adults and children.
- 38% of the population are aged 24 and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 990

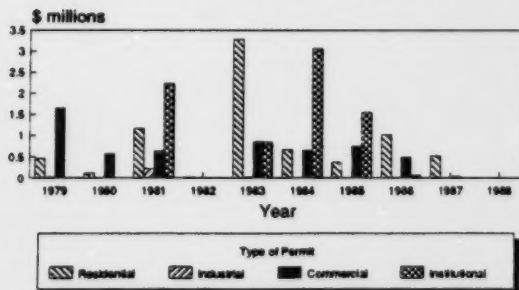


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined by agriculture, oil and gas, and government.
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in service occupations (45%), related to government, administration, and Athabasca University.
- The trade (13%) and transportation/utilities (10%) sectors are the next largest employment groups.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - County of Athabasca
 - Athabasca University

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Athabasca;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Institutional and residential developments have been the primary sources of development activity during the 1980s.

- This has largely been stimulated by the construction and expansion of the university campus.
- Institutional projects totalled \$2 million in 1981, \$3 million in 1984, and \$1.5 million in 1985. The largest residential investment was in 1983 (\$3 million).
- The town has 316 vacant residential lots, 153 of which are serviced.
- The town has 85 acres of vacant industrial land, 15 acres of which are serviced.
- New developments are anticipated as the Alberta Pacific Pulp Mill begins construction.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Athabasca includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - an indoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - one community hall
 - six community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - four sports fields
 - seven ball diamonds
 - two gymnasiums
 - live theatre
- Tourism attractions and facilities include four historic sites:
 - Athabasca Landing Site
 - Public School
 - St. Alban's Anglican Church
 - Athabasca United Church
- Nearby facilities include:
 - Lawrence Lake Campground, 48 kilometres northwest of Athabasca with 27 campsites, a beach, and water-based recreation
 - Calling Lake Provincial Park, approximately 70 kilometres north of town, offers 28 campsites, trails, fishing, and other water-based recreation opportunities
 - Forfar Recreation Park, southwest of town
 - a 9-hole golf course, Athabasca Golf & Country Club
- Local events and festivals:
 - Music Festival (April)
 - Landing Relay Race (August long weekend)
 - Rodeo (August long weekend)
 - Agricultural Fair (August long weekend)
 - Canoe Race (Canada Day)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - two hotels, 85 rooms
 - two motels, 40 units
 - Municipal campground with 50 sites available for RV, trailer, or tent use

Education

- A variety of educational opportunities are available:
 - two public schools including a high school and a public resident kindergarten/ playschool
 - nearest separate schools in Westlock
 - post-secondary programs and courses available from Athabasca University and Lac La Biche Alberta Vocational College
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- Athabasca General and Auxiliary Hospital
 - 42 acute-care beds, eight newborn bassinets, 23 long-term care beds
 - 10 active departments
 - total professional staff of 41 including six general practitioners
- Extendicare Ltd. Nursing Home
 - 50 beds
 - total professional staff of eight
- There is one seniors' home in the town with a total of 43 beds. There are also 44 self-contained seniors' units available.
- Resident ground ambulance service is available.
- Other services include a medical clinic, 10 public health nurses, three dentists, and one optometrist.
- Athabasca Health Unit provides a wide range of services such as home care, physical therapy, nutrition, sexual and health education, and early intervention.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Athabasca Detachment, consisting of 10 regular members and four vehicles.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are 18 volunteer fire fighters and three fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- Athabasca is a sub-regional centre for the provincial government and is also the administrative centre for the County of Athabasca.
- Federal Government Departments:
 - Agriculture
 - post office
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - AADAC
 - Recreation and Parks
 - Agriculture
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Attorney General

- Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
- Family & Social Services
- Public Works, Supply & Services
- Health
- Solicitor General
- Advanced Education

Financial Services

- The town is served by two banks, one credit union, and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- The local newspapers are *The Athabaskan* and the *Athabasca Advocate*.
- CKBA is the locally broadcast radio station.
- Satellite cable and microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

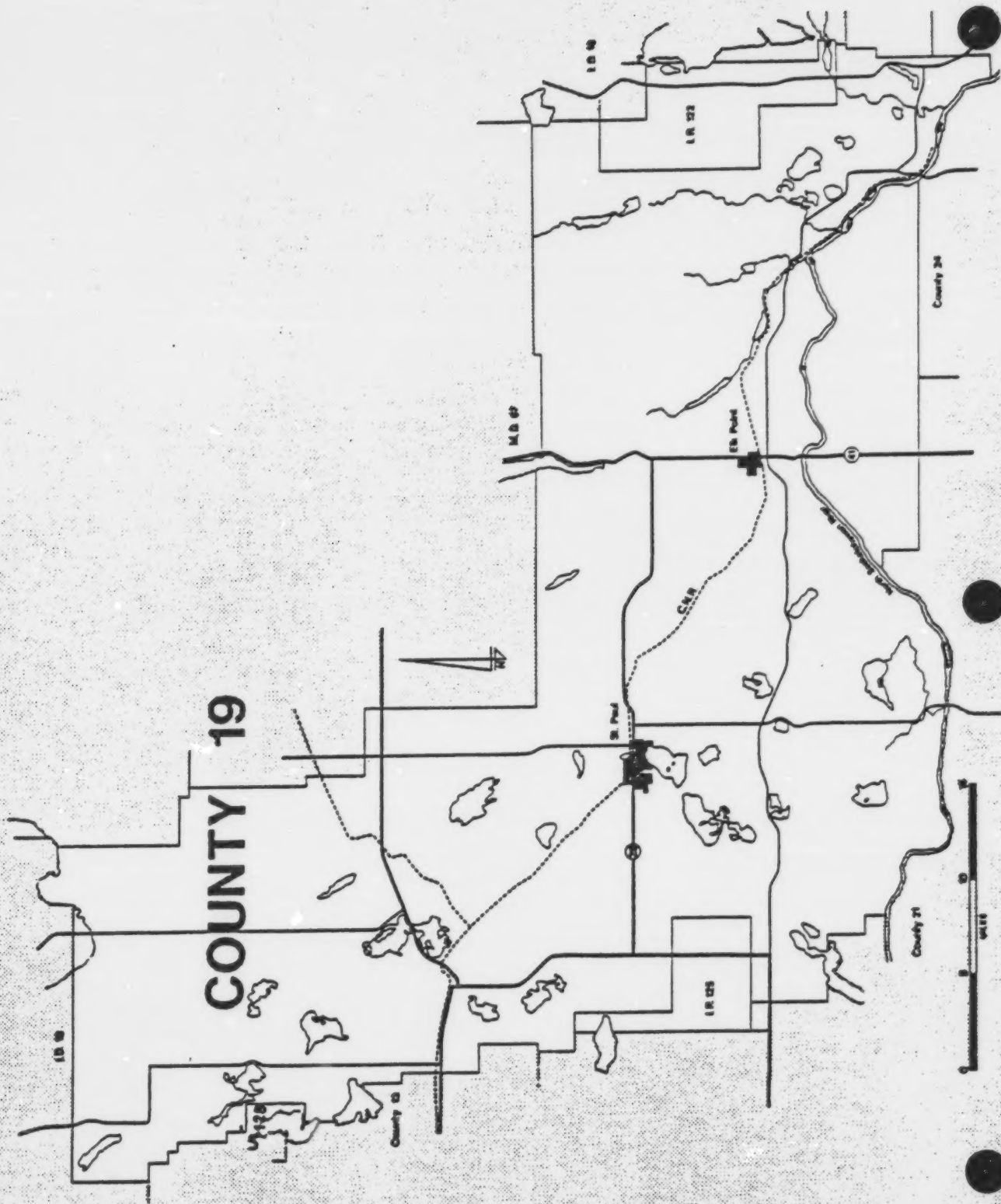
- Roads:
 - Highway 2 links Athabasca to Slave Lake 140 kilometres northwest, Edmonton to the south, and Highway 63 to Fort McMurray.
 - 80% of the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Athabasca is served by truck, rail, and courier freight services. Two grain elevators in the town serve the agricultural community.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily passenger bus service 21 times per week. Buses link the town to Edmonton, Slave Lake, and Fort McMurray.
- Air Services:
 - There is no regularly scheduled passenger or freight services although there is a paved airstrip.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the Athabasca River. Water is subject to complete treatment and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by aerated ponds.
- Household and garbage collection is weekly; collection from businesses occurs twice per week. A modified landfill facility located two kilometres outside of Athabasca is used for waste disposal.
- A 3-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

**Co of St. Paul
No. 19**





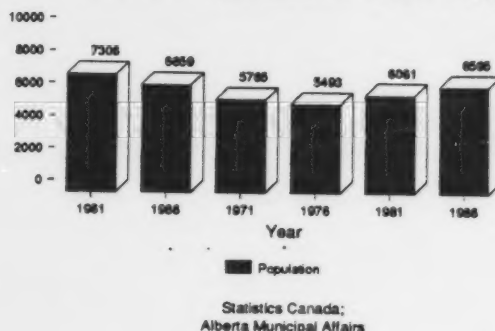
COUNTY OF ST. PAUL NO. 19

Introduction

County 19 is located between MD 87 at the north, ID 18 at the north and east, Counties 21 and 24 to the south, and County 13 to the west. The North Saskatchewan River is the major waterway in the county. The topography is relatively flat with local areas of relief.

Population Growth

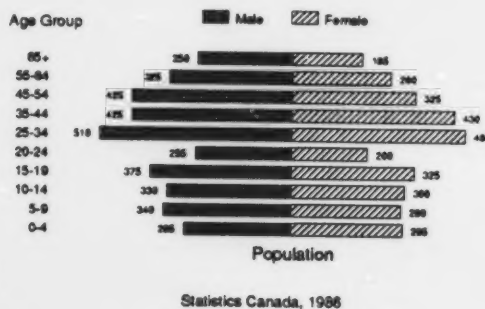
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Since 1961, the rural population of the county has been subject to several changes.
- Between 1961 and 1976, the population decreased by 24.8%.
- A gradual increase has been experienced since the late 1970s with the population stabilizing at 6600.

Demographic Characteristics

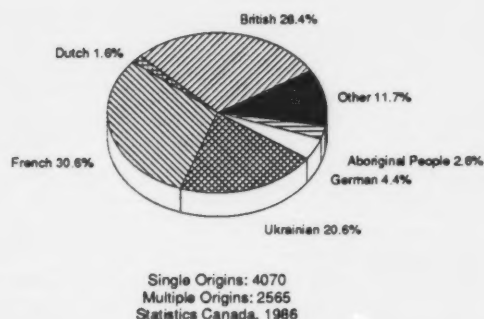
Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- 40.3% of the total population is aged over 34 compared to 45.4% aged under 24. The 25-34 group accounts for 14.7% of the total.
- There are more males than females in almost every age category.

Ethnic Origin

Population by Ethnic Origin Single Origins

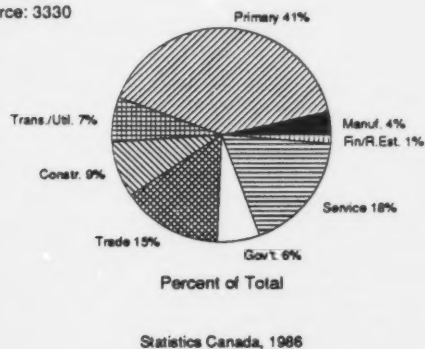


- The largest proportion of residents reporting a single ethnic origin claim French (31%).
- British (28%) and Ukrainian (21%) are the next largest groups of single origin residents.

Economic Activity

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 3330



- Agriculture is the principal economic activity. Servicing to the heavy oil industry, tourism and government services are also important.
- Service sector employment accounts for 18% of the total labor force, the trade sector 15%, and the construction sector 9%.

Agriculture

- There are 725,280 acres of land defined as agricultural in the county. Of this total, 442,043 acres, or 60.9% have been improved.
- Average farm size is 457 acres.
- Agricultural land ownership: 68.5% owned, 31.5% rented.

Forestry

- Forestry is not a major contributor to the economic base of the county.

Oil & Gas Resources

- Gas is the principal resource.
- Estimated total remaining established reserves of natural gas: 9 272 000 m³

Tourism & Recreation

- Provincial Historic Sites:
 - Old St. Paul Rectory, St. Paul
 - Fort de L'Isle II (1799-1801), Myrnam area
 - Fort George-Buckingham House, Elk Point area
 - Frog Lake Massacre Site, Frog Lake
- Golf Courses: Elk Point Golf & Country Club, St. Paul Golf Club, Woodland Golf Course
- Provincial Parks: Garner Lake
- Provincial Recreation Areas: Floatingstone Lake, Mallaig, Bonnie Lake, Lower Mann Lake, Kehewin
- Municipal Recreation Areas: Lac Bellevue, south of St. Paul; Stony Lake, southwest of Elk Point
- Municipal Recreation & Tourism Areas: Parc La Grasse, Stony Lake Recreation Area

Access

- Principal Highways:
 - 28A — east-west, St. Paul to Bonnyville (east) to Edmonton (west)
 - 41 — north-south Elk Point to Vermilion (south) and Highway 16
 - 881 — north-south 28A to Mannville on Highway 16
- Railways: CNR — east-west from Edmonton via Redwater to St. Paul and east
- Airports: St. Paul (airstrip)

Settlements

- Hamlets: Ashmont, Heinsburg, Mallaig, LaFond, Lindbergh, St. Lina, St. Vincent
- Towns: St. Paul, Elk Point
- Indian Reserves: Saddle Lake 125

HAMLET PROFILES (UNDER 75 POPULATION)

Heinsburg

The Hamlet of Heinsburg is located approximately 90 kilometres southeast of St. Paul. The 1989 population was 80 people. There are 55 residential lots, 30 of which are vacant. The water supply is taken from individual wells and is not treated. Waste disposal is accommodated at a modified landfill site. A 3-phase electricity supply is available.

The hamlet has a post office. Other government offices are in St. Paul.

The nearest health services available to Heinsburg's residents are located at Elk Point, approximately 38 kilometres west. This includes hospital, ground ambulance, dental service, and optometrists. Heinsburg has public schools to grade 12. Separate schools of all levels are located in St. Paul. Police protection is provided by the RCMP Detachment at Elk Point and fire protection is also from Elk Point.

Television service is off-air. A community hall with ball diamond offers a focus for local recreation. Local historic sites include the old CN Station and water tower. A public campground and boat launch has been developed adjacent to the North Saskatchewan River.

LaFond

LaFond is located approximately 30 kilometres southwest of St. Paul. The 1989 population was 35 people. There are 28 residential lots, six of which are not serviced. Water supply is from individual wells. Local electricity supply is provided through a 3-phase system. Waste is disposed of at a modified landfill site.

The nearest hospital, ambulance, dental and optometrist services are in St. Paul, as is the nearest RCMP Detachment. Public and separate schools at all levels are also at St. Paul.

Satellite or microwave television service is not presently available. A community hall with ball diamond serves residents' recreation needs. LaFond's location adjacent to Highway 36 allows truck freight service to the hamlet.

Lindbergh

The Hamlet of Lindbergh is located 19 kilometres east of Elk Point. The 1989 population was 44 people. There are 60 residential lots, 30 of which are vacant and unserviced. Water supply is from individual wells. A 3-phase electricity system is available. Waste disposal makes use of a modified landfill site.

Lindbergh has a post office. The nearest other federal and provincial offices are in St. Paul.

Elk Point is the nearest location of a hospital and ambulance service. Dental and optometrists' services are available at Elk Point. Separate schools at all levels are in St. Paul. Elk Point is also the location of the nearest RCMP Detachment, and Elk Point is the location of the nearest fire hall. Canadian Salt Company, owned by Windsor Salt, mines salt near the North Saskatchewan River.

Recreation facilities include a community hall and ball diamonds.

St. Lina

The Hamlet of St. Lina is located approximately 50 kilometres northwest of St. Paul. The 1989 population was 56. There are 39 residential lots in the hamlet, 20 of which are vacant and unserviced. Water supply is from individual wells. A 3-phase electricity supply is available.

St. Lina has a post office. The nearest other federal and provincial offices are in St. Paul.

St. Paul is the location of the nearest hospital, ambulance service, dentists and optometrists, as well as the nearest RCMP Detachment. Mallaig has the nearest fire hall. Mallaig is also the location of the nearest public schools, including a high school. The nearest separate schools are at St. Paul.

A community hall with ball diamond provides recreation opportunities. Truck freight service is available.

St. Vincent

The Hamlet of St. Vincent is located approximately 20 kilometres north of St. Paul. The 1989 population was 95. There are 23 residential lots in the hamlet, four of which are vacant and unserviced. All lots are serviced by a 3-phase electricity supply.

St. Vincent has a post office. The nearest other federal and provincial government offices are in St. Paul.

St. Paul is the location of health care, education, police and fire protection. Television service is off-air, and recreation needs are served by a community hall with a ball diamond. Truck freight service is available.

HAMLET OF ASHMONT

Introduction

The Hamlet of Ashmont is located in County 19 along Highway 28A, approximately 30 kilometres northwest of St. Paul. The hamlet was named by its first postmaster who came from Ashmont, Massachusetts. The 1989 population was estimated at 213 (municipal census).

Land Use

- There are 125 residential lots in Ashmont.
- The total number of vacant lots is 15, five of which are serviced and 10 unserviced.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the county.

Recreation & Tourism

- Ashmont has a sports field, gymnasium, community hall and ball diamond.
- Nearby campgrounds include Floatingstone Lake Recreation Area (131 sites) and Lower Mann Lake Recreation Area (126 sites).
- There is one hotel with 10 rooms.
- Ashmont's annual events include:
 - The Annual Hoselaying Competition (July)
 - Fireman's Ball (March)
 - Buck of the Season (November)

Education

- Ashmont has two schools which serve grades 1 to 12.
- The nearest separate schools are in St. Paul.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in Vilna (25 km west).
- Other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are nearest in St. Paul.
- Ashmont and District Agricultural Society manages 12 self-contained seniors' apartments.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP St. Paul Detachment provides police protection to Ashmont.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- There is a post office in the hamlet.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in St. Paul.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in Vilna and St. Paul.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *St. Paul Producer*, *St. Paul Journal*, *Bonnyville Nouvelle*, and *Bonnyglen Advantage*.
- Radio stations received include CKLW (St. Paul), CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton-based stations.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 28A is the main east-west route.
 - Access to St. Paul is by Secondary Road 881 or by Highways 36 south and 28 east.
- Freight Services:
 - Rail, truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Ashmont.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily bus service is provided by Greyhound Bus Lines between Ashmont, Bonnyville and Edmonton.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from a local lake, treated by coagulation, filtration, chlorination, and iron control processes and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF MALLAIG

Introduction

The Hamlet of Mallaig is located in County 19 immediately north of Highway 28A, approximately 30 kilometres north of St. Paul. The 1989 population was estimated at 339.

Land Use

- There are 115 residential lots in Mallaig.
- The total number of vacant lots is 15, five of which are serviced and 10 unserviced.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the county.

Recreation & Tourism

- Mallaig has an indoor arena, curling rink, sports field, gymnasium, community hall, and three ball diamonds.
- Mallaig Beach Recreation Area offers 60 camping sites.
- The hamlet also has a 10-room hotel.

Education

- Ecole Mallaig provides English and French education for grades 1 to 12, and is operated by the county.
- The nearest separate schools are located in St. Paul.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in St. Paul.
- The Mallaig Chamber of Commerce manages four self-contained seniors' apartments.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP St. Paul Detachment provides police protection to Mallaig.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in St. Paul.

Financial Services

- Banking services include a Treasury Branch.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *St. Paul Producer*, *St. Paul Journal*, *Bonnyville Nouvelle*, and *Bonnyglan Advantage*.
- Radio stations received include CKLW (St. Paul), CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton-based stations.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

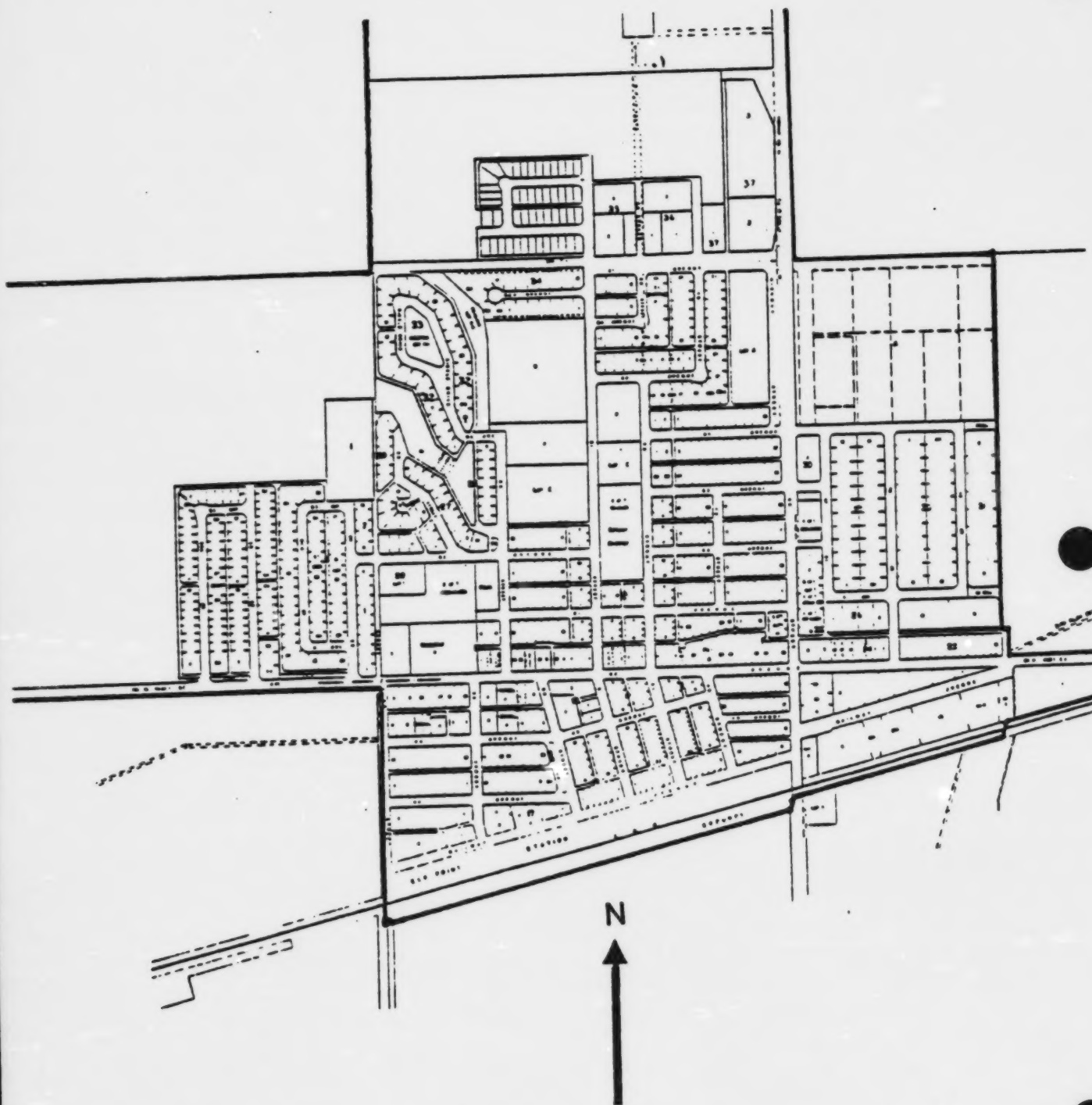
Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 28A provides east-west access to Bonnyville (east).
 - Access to St. Paul is by Secondary Road 881.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and courier freight service is available to Mallaig.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily bus service is provided by Greyhound Bus Lines between Mallaig, Bonnyville and Edmonton.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Denning Lake, chlorinated and distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

ELK POINT



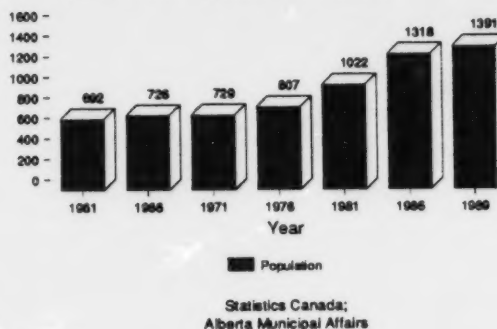
TOWN OF ELK POINT

Introduction

The Town of Elk Point is located on Highway 41 approximately 35 kilometres southeast of St. Paul and approximately 235 kilometres northeast of Edmonton. The adjacent area was originally settled during the 18th Century with the influx of fur traders, although it was not until 1909 that a post office was officially established by the federal government. The new settlement was named Elk Point after the South Dakota birthplace of the first postmaster.

Population Growth

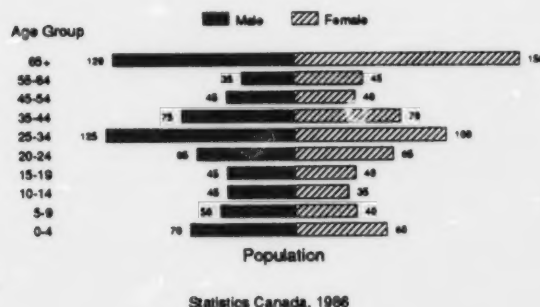
Historic Population: 1961-1989



- The town's population grew slowly during the 1960s and 1970s, increasing by 16.6% from 692 in 1961 to 807 in 1976.
- Faster growth has been experienced since the late 1970s. From 1976 to 1981 the population grew by 26.6% and between 1981 and 1989 a further increase of 36% was experienced.
- Significant growth during the economically slow early 1980s suggests the town has characteristics of a stable economic structure.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



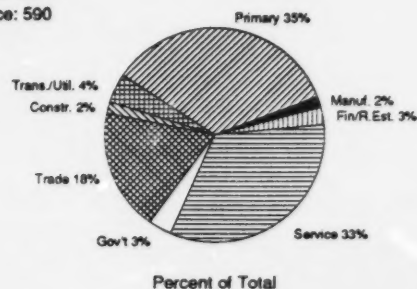
- There are more male residents than females aged under 65 living in the town.
- 20.5% of the population is aged over 65.

- Families with young children (under four years) are becoming more prevalent than in previous years.
- 39% of the population is aged 24 and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 590

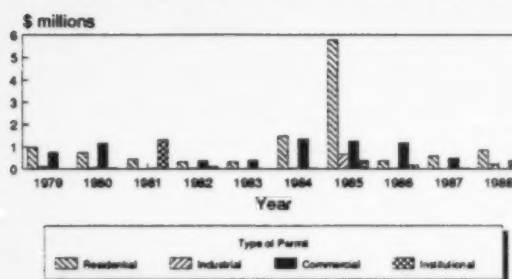


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined by agriculture, oil and gas, salt mining and tourism.
- Over one-third of the town's labor force is employed in the primary sector or resource extraction.
- A further 33% is employed by the service sector.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - Amoco Canada
 - Canadian Salt Company
 - Elk Point Truss
 - Municipal Hospital
 - Westmin Resources
 - County Board of Education
 - PanCanadian Petroleum

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Elk Point;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Building activity has been relatively stable since 1979, although the value of construction has tended not to exceed \$2 million annually for any single category.
- Residential development was valued at approximately \$1.5 million in 1984 and \$5.5 million in 1985. Since 1985, such developments have totalled approximately \$2 million to 1988.
- Commercial development is quite noticeable with projects valued at approximately \$1 million in each of 1980, 1984, 1985 and 1986.
- There are 132 vacant residential lots available in the town; 94 of these are serviced.
- The total amount of vacant industrial land is 28.7 acres, of which 6.3 acres are serviced.
- New developments include:
 - extended health care wing at the municipal hospital
 - expansion of provincial court facilities
 - addition to elementary school (June 1990)

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Elk Point includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - golf course
 - a curling rink
 - six ball diamonds
 - several community parks
 - three community halls
 - two sports fields
 - three gymnasiums

- Tourism attractions include:
 - outdoor stage
 - tourist information centre
 - museums
 - historic mural
 - several historic sites pertaining to the fur trade era
 - annual rodeo
 - salt company tours
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Whitney Lakes Provincial Park; 149 camping sites, hiking trails and boating opportunities
 - Kehewin Recreation Area; 50 camping sites and two boat launches
 - Lac Bellevue Municipal Recreation Area
 - Stony Lake Recreation Area; boat launch and fishing
 - Buckingham House — Fort George Site east of the town in the North Saskatchewan River Valley
- Local events and festivals:
 - Trade Fair (April)
 - Stony Lake Stampede (3rd weekend in June)
 - Canada Day July 1st Celebration
 - Whitney Lake Rodeo (2nd weekend in July)
 - Oilman's Golf Tournament (mid-August)
 - Antique Car Show (August)
- Accommodation available in Elk Point:
 - one hotel, 10 rooms
 - two motels, total of 93 units
 - one combination use campground with 20 sites

Education

- There are two public schools including a high school and resident kindergarten/playschool.
- Elk Point has no separate schools; the nearest are located in St. Paul and Bonnyville.
- Post-secondary educational opportunities are available through the Elk Point Further Education Council.
- A public library is available.

Health Care Facilities

- Elk Point Municipal Hospital
 - 32 acute-care beds, 10 long-term care beds, four newborn bassinets
 - professional staff of 26 including four general practitioners
- Other medical services include:
 - two medical clinics
 - one dentist
 - two public health nurses with the Northeastern Health Unit
 - Health Unit District Office

- The St. Paul Seniors' Foundation operates a seniors' lodge. This has 43 beds and 32 self-contained units.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Elk Point Detachment with six regular members and three motor vehicles.
- The municipal fire hall is staffed by 25 volunteer fire fighters and has two fire fighting vehicles and one emergency rescue vehicle equipped with the *Jaws of Life*.

Government Services

- In addition to the municipal administration, the Alberta government has four departments represented in Elk Point. These are:
 - Advanced Education
 - Attorney General
 - Recreation and Parks
 - Agriculture
- The only federal government office in the town is the post office. The current MLA has a sub-constituency office in Elk Point.

Financial Services

- Elk Point is served by one bank and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- The local newspaper is the *Elk Point Lakeland Review*. Regional newspapers include the *St. Paul Journal*, *Vermilion Standard*, *Bonnyville Nouvelle*, and *St. Paul Producer*.
- Radio stations received include CHLW (St. Paul), CFCW (Camrose), and stations from Edmonton.
- Local cable television service is provided by A-1 Cable Systems. Off-air reception is also possible from stations in Lloydminster and Edmonton.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 41 is the main route into Elk Point, and links the town with Highway 16 in the south and Highway 28 to the north. Secondary Road 646 provides east-west access.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck, rail, and courier freight services are available. The town's three grain elevators provide facilities for rail export of local agricultural products.

- **Passenger Services:**
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provide bus passenger service once per day.
- **Air Services:**
 - A local airport is available although no scheduled passenger or freight services exist.

Utilities

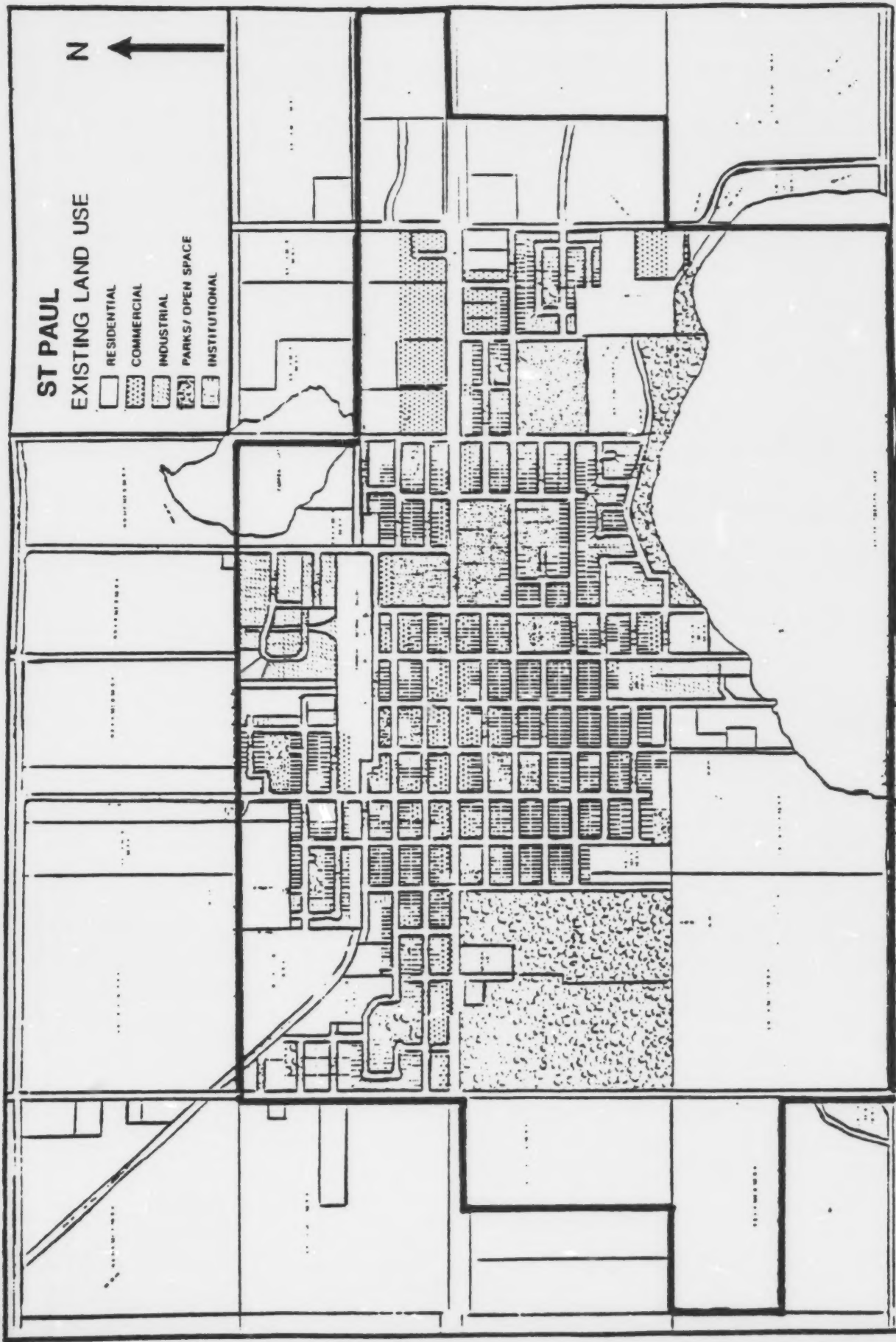
- Municipal water supply is piped from the North Saskatchewan River. Water is subject to coagulation, filtration, fluoridation, and chlorination, and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal employs aerated ponds.
- Household and business garbage collection occurs once per week, with disposal at a modified landfill located nine kilometres from town.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

ST PAUL

EXISTING LAND USE

- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- PARKS/ OPEN SPACE
- INSTITUTIONAL

N



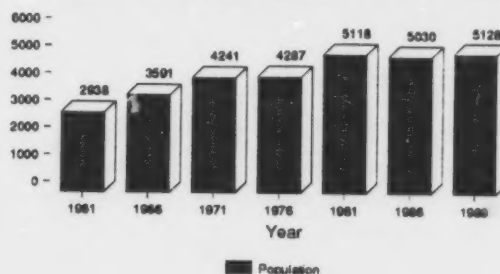
TOWN OF ST. PAUL

Introduction

The Town of St. Paul is located in County 19 on Highway 28 approximately 200 kilometres northeast of Edmonton. The town was originally named St. Paul des Metis by an early missionary, as it was seen as a settlement for Metis people. The town has grown to become an important regional government centre for northeastern Alberta.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1989

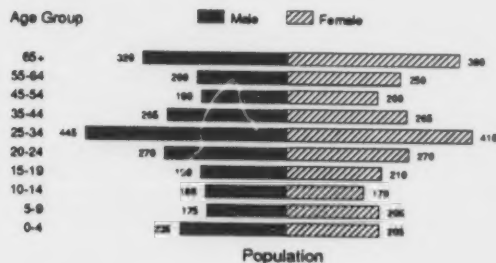


Statistics Canada;
Alberta Municipal Affairs

- The town has enjoyed steady growth since 1961. The 1989 population of 5128 is 75% larger than in 1961.
- Between 1961 and 1971, the population grew by 44.3% and experienced an increase of 19.4% between 1976 and 1981.
- The population has stabilized at around 5000 during the 1980s.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



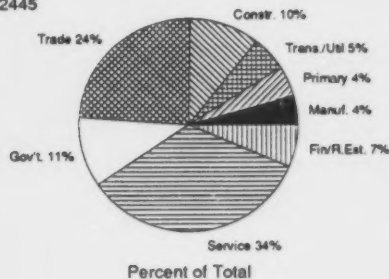
Statistics Canada, 1986

- The stable nature of the population is reflected by the age-sex profile.
- The balance reflected by the profile suggests a mature community with relatively even numbers of seniors and adults (25 to 34) with young families.
- 42% of the population is aged 24 and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 2445

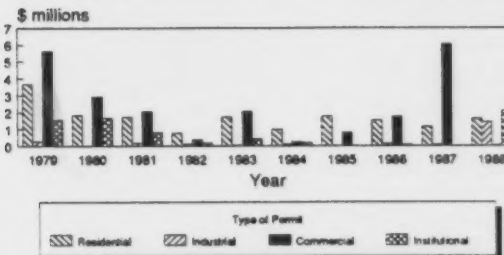


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined primarily by agriculture as evidenced by the presence of the Alberta Wheat Pool and United Grain Grower's elevators.
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in service occupations (34%) and the trade sector (24%).
- Construction (10%) and government (11%) are also significant employers.
- Major employers in the town are St. Therese General Hospital, the Government of Alberta and the Town of St. Paul.

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of St. Paul;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics
NOTE: \$12.4m inst. 1985

- Despite the provincial economic downturn of the early 1980s, St. Paul experienced relatively strong development activity, particularly in the residential and commercial sectors.
- 1987 saw approximately \$6 million in commercial development.
- Institutional investments of approximately \$2.2 million in 1988 were a major contribution to the local economy.
- The town has 20 vacant residential lots, all of which are serviced.
- The town has 43 acres of vacant industrial land, 10 of which are serviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in St. Paul includes:
 - two indoor arenas
 - an indoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - four community halls
 - ten community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - two sports fields
 - ten ball diamonds
 - a bowling alley
 - movie theatre
- Tourist attractions and facilities include:
 - Old St. Paul Rectory
 - rodeo
 - UFO landing pad
 - St. Paul Cultural Centre
 - Roman Catholic Cathedral

- industrial tours
- Mother Teresa House
- a museum
- an art gallery
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - a 9-hole golf course, St. Paul Golf Club
 - Kehewin Lake Recreation Area, 26 kilometres east of St. Paul offers 50 campsites, boat launch and fishing
 - Lac Bellevue Municipal Recreation Area, 18 kilometres south of town, has 32 campsites, hiking and water-based recreation opportunities
 - Lower Therien Lake Campground, three kilometres south of town, has 30 campsites and canoeing opportunities
 - Stony Lake Municipal Recreation Area, 10 kilometres south of St. Paul, has 30 campsites, trails and water-based recreation
 - Woodland Golf Course
 - St. Paul Municipal Campground within town limits (50 campsites)
- Local events and festivals:
 - LRA Rodeo Finals (September 1-3)
 - Exhibitat (June 2-4)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - one hotel, 10 rooms
 - four motels, total of 135 units

Education

- Available educational opportunities include:
 - four public schools from K-6, two to grade 9 and one to grade 12, and a resident kindergarten/ playschool
 - one separate school to grade 9, with the nearest separate high schools in Bonnyville
 - post-secondary programs and courses available through Lakeland College
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- St. Therese General Hospital
 - 66 acute-care beds, six newborn bassinets; 10 acute psychiatric beds, 30 long-term-care beds, 30 auxiliary beds
 - 16 active departments
 - total professional staff of 95 including six general practitioners
- Extendicare Ltd. Nursing Home
 - 75 beds
 - total professional staff of five

- There is a 61-bed seniors' home in the town. There are also 54 self-contained seniors' units available.
- Resident ground ambulance service is available with air ambulance service provided from Edmonton.
- Northeastern Health Unit maintains its head office in the town.
- Other services include a medical clinic, 15 public health nurses, seven dentists, and two optometrists.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP St. Paul Detachment, consisting of 28 regular members and seven civilian members, with 13 motor vehicles.
- There is a recently built courthouse.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are 35 volunteer fire fighters and three fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- St. Paul is a regional centre for the federal and provincial governments, and is also the administrative centre for the County of St. Paul 19.
- Federal Government Departments:
 - Agriculture
 - Employment and Immigration (employment centre)
 - post office
 - Farm Credit Corporation
 - Indian and Northern Affairs
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Advanced Education
 - Family and Social Services
 - AADAC
 - Labour
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Agriculture
 - Attorney General
 - Solicitor General
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Culture and Multiculturalism
 - Public Safety Services
 - Economic Development & Trade
 - Social Services
 - Career Development and Employment
 - Health
 - Environment
 - Public Works, Supply and Services
 - Recreation and Parks

Financial Services

- The town is served by three banks, one credit union, and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- The local newspapers are *St. Paul Journal* and *St. Paul Producer*.
- CHCL is the local radio station.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 28 links St. Paul to Edmonton (eastward) and Bonnyville (westward).
 - 100% of the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - St. Paul is served by truck and courier freight services. The two grain elevators in the town indicate the importance of agricultural products.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides twice daily passenger bus service to St. Paul.
- Air Services:
 - There are no regularly scheduled passenger air or freight services although air access is accommodated by a hard-surfaced lighted airstrip.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Lac Cyr. Water is subject to filtration and chlorination and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by aerated ponds.
- Household and business garbage collection is weekly. A modified landfill facility located five kilometres outside of St. Paul is used for waste disposal.
- A residential single-phase system provides local electricity.

Introduction

The Saddle Lake Band resides on Reserve 125 located approximately 24 kilometres west of St. Paul and 200 kilometres northeast of Edmonton, and Reserve 128 to the north. In total the two reserve areas extend over 30328 hectares. Resident facilities and services for the band are located in the community of Saddle Lake on reserve.

SADDLE LAKE INDIAN BAND: RESERVE 125, 128

Introduction

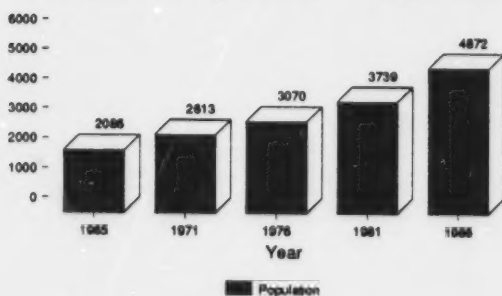
The Saddle Lake Band resides on Reserve 125 located approximately 24 kilometres west of St. Paul and 200 kilometres northeast of Edmonton, and Reserve 128 to the north. In total the two reserve areas extend over 30328 hectares. Resident facilities and services for the band are located in the community of Saddle Lake on reserve.

The Saddle Lake area was originally settled by Cree Indians who depended on the prairie buffalo herds for much of their existence. As the size of the herds dwindled during the 19th century, the Cree were forced to adopt new ways. Under the direction of Henry Steinhauer, a Methodist Ojibway minister from Ontario, the Cree learned contemporary farming techniques and practiced them in the Saddle Lake area. In 1883, Father Mener led the building of a Roman Catholic mission on what became, in 1886, Saddle Lake Reserve 125.

The Saddle Lake Band was formed in the early 1900s by the amalgamation of the Whitefish, Blue Quills, Wahsatenaw, and Saddle Lake Bands, the original settlers of the area. Probably the most well-known member of the Saddle Lake Band has been the Honorable Ralph Garvin Steinhauer who served as Alberta's Lieutenant-Governor between 1974 and 1979.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1986



- The 1989 on reserve population at Saddle Lake was estimated at 3000.
- The historic population figures provided by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada include the Goodfish Lake Band (Whitefish #128).

- Approximately half of the total number of band members live on reserve.

Housing

- There are 538 housing units available on the two reserves.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The main source of employment opportunities include the band administration and health centre.
- The Saddle Lake Band has a farming operation which employs five people.
- Individual band members operate a concrete hauling company, a school busing service, and the two stores on reserve.
- The Whitefish Lake Band operates a sewing and industrial workwear factory which, along with an industrial drycleaning business, serves nearby oil companies.
- Goodfish Lake Development Corporation provides other employment opportunities.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities on the two reserves include:
 - an indoor arena
 - rodeo grounds
 - a sports field
 - a community hall
 - a gymnasium
 - six ball diamonds
- There is a horse and chuckwagon race track.
- The Saddle Lake Cultural Centre serves as a community museum.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in St. Paul.
- Annual festivals include:
 - Early Bird Fall Tourney (May)
 - Treaty Days (July)
- Garner Lake Provincial Park is located approximately 15 kilometres south of Reserve 128.

Education

- Saddle Lake Education Authority operates Onchaminahos School on Reserve 125 which serves students to grade 12. There is also an elementary school on Reserve 128.
- The Blue Quills Native Education Centre, located between Saddle Lake and St. Paul, provides education at the grades 10, 11, and 12 levels.

Health Care

- Saddle Lake Reserve 125 is served by a health centre which has a resident nursing staff of three and one visiting nurse. Goodfish/Whitefish Reserve 128 has a nursing station staffed by a nurse and two community health workers.
- Doctors visit Saddle Lake Reserve 125 five times per week, and Goodfish/Whitefish Reserve 128 once each week. A dentist visits weekly, and an optometrist visits four times per year.
- Ground ambulance services are available on reserve with air ambulance service available from St. Paul.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP St. Paul Detachment which has an on-reserve office.
- Both reserves maintain their own fire hall.

Government Services

- The band administration provides local administrative service.
- Saddle Lake has a post office.
- All other available government services are located in St. Paul and Edmonton.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are at St. Paul.

Communications

- Microwave cable television service is available.

Transportation

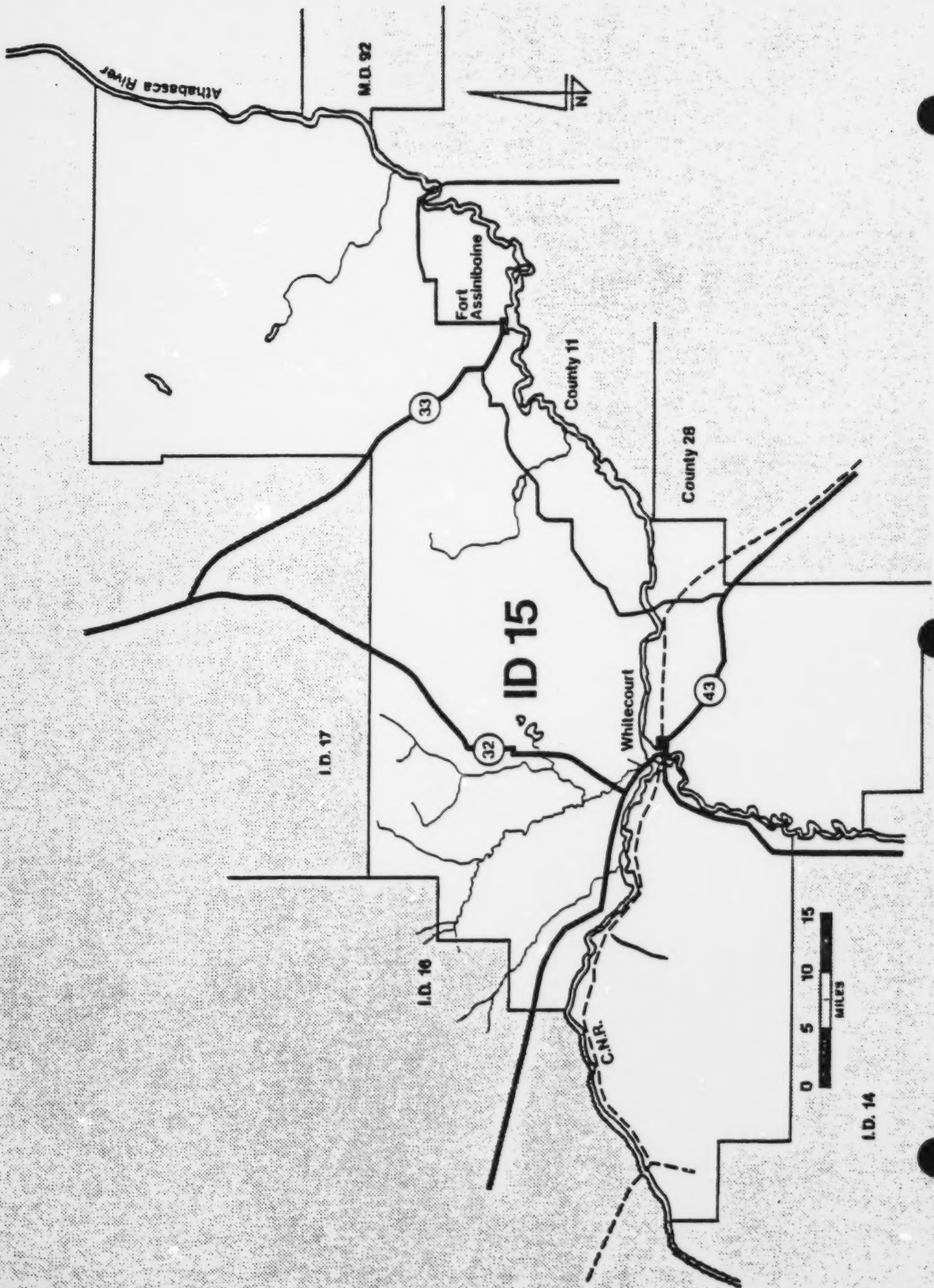
- Roads:
 - The main access to Saddle Lake Reserve 125 is by Secondary Road 652 from Highway 36.
 - The main access to Goodfish/Whitefish Reserve 128 is by Highway 866 north from Highway 28.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and courier/bus freight services are in St. Paul for Reserve 125 and Vilna for Reserve 128.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus services are in St. Paul.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airstrip is at St. Paul.

Utilities

- Water is supplied to the reserves from Saddle Lake and Goodfish Lake and treated at an on reserve treatment plant by filtration and chlorination processes. Water distribution is by piped system to core areas and by truck to more remote parts of the reserve.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of through septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal makes use of a modified landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by single and 3-phase systems.

ID No. 15





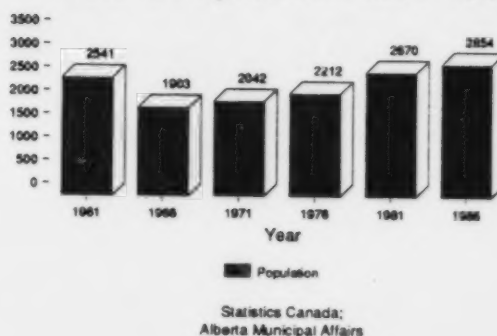
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 15

Introduction

Improvement District 15 is bordered by ID 17 at the north and east, MD 92, County 11 and 28 at the east, ID 16 at the west, and ID 14 to the south. The ID is largely forested and unsuitable for agriculture except for the area around Fort Assiniboine and the southern boundary of the ID. The Athabasca River is the primary river. Other waterways include the McLeod River, Freeman River, and Sakwatamau River.

Population Growth

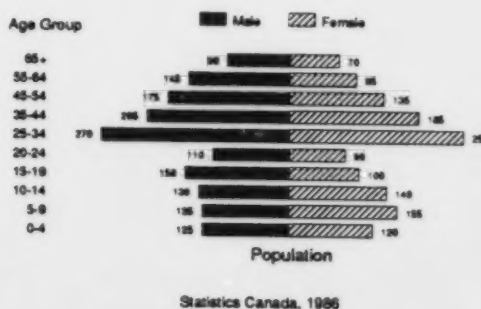
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Following a decline of 25.1% between 1961 and 1966, the ID's population increased during the late-1960s and 1970s before stabilizing during the 1980s.
- The largest population increase occurred between 1976 and 1981 (+20.7%).

Demographic Characteristics

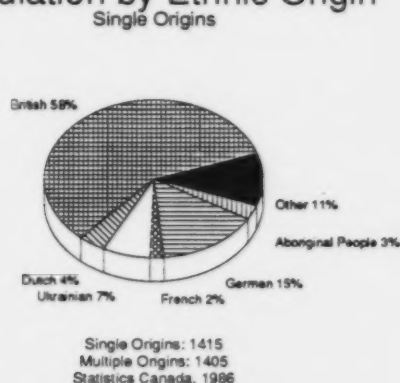
Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- The 25 to 34 age group represents 18.2% of the total population of the ID.
- Seniors (65+) account for 5.6% of the total population compared to 9.8% for the five to nine age group, and 8.6% for the 0 to four group.

Ethnic Origins

Population by Ethnic Origin

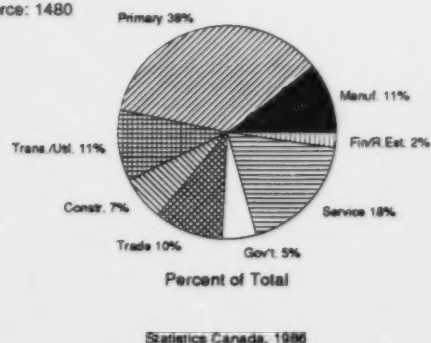


- 58% of residents report British heritage and 15% report German.
- Aboriginal people account for 3% of the total number of people reporting a single ethnic origin.

Economic Activity

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 1480



- Forestry is the principal economic activity in the ID along with oil and gas developments and, to a lesser extent, coal mining.
- Manufacturing (11%), transportation/ utilities (11%), trade (10%), and service employment (18%) are all significant to the ID's labor force.

Agriculture

- There are 203,302 acres of land defined as agricultural in the ID. Of this total, 90,351 acres, or 44.4% have been improved.
- Average farm size is 287 acres.
- Agricultural land ownership: 64.7% owned, 35.3% rented.

Forestry

- Forestry is the most significant economic activity in the ID. Near Whitecourt is Millar Western Sawmill and Alberta Newsprint Pulp and Paper Mill. Blue Ridge Lumber is located near Blue Ridge.
- Timber production has continued at relatively high levels throughout the 1980s.
- Cut volumes increased significantly between 1986/87 and 1987/88, and between 1987/88 and 1988/89.

Historic Timber Production (m³)

Type of Production	Year					Total
	1984- 1985	1985- 1986	1986- 1987	1987- 1988	1988- 1989	
Coniferous	272 165	366 948	284 958	414 070	834 101	2 172 242
Deciduous	58 383	29 995	105 097	134 891	121 731	450 097
Total	330 548	396 943	390 055	548 961	955 832	2 622 339

Oil & Gas Resources

- Estimated total remaining established reserves of light medium grade-oil: 17 753 200 m³
- Estimated total remaining established reserves of natural gas: 18 778 000 m³

Other Resources

- Coal: Mayerthorpe Field (Blue Ridge) 96 megatonnes initial in-place reserves.

Tourism & Recreation

- Provincial Historic Sites: The Geographic Centre of Alberta, Trapper Lee Cabins, Fort Assiniboine Museum
- Golf Courses: Graham Acres, Whitecourt
- Provincial Parks: Carson-Pegasus (25 km west of Whitecourt) with 182 campsites
- Provincial Recreation Areas:
 - Huestis Demonstration Forest
 - Eagle River Snowmobile Staging Area
 - Sand Hill Cross Country Ski Area
 - Athabasca Sand Hills Off-Road Recreation Area

- Whitecourt Mountain Ski Hill
- Campgrounds:
 - Chickadee Creek (seven sites)
 - Groat Creek (five sites)
 - Two Creeks (eight sites)
 - Goose Lake (48 sites)
- Events & Festivals:
 - International Open Stock Dogs Trials (Ft. Assiniboine)
 - Whitecourt River Boat Races
 - Whitecourt Rodeo
 - Carson-Pegasus Fishing Derby

Access

- Principal Highways:
 - 43 — east-west, Edmonton to Whitecourt to Grande Prairie
 - 32 — north-south, Whitecourt to Swan Hills to Edson
 - 3 — southeast-northwest, Barrhead to Fort Assiniboine to Swan Hills
- Railways: CNR — east-west Whitecourt to Edmonton via Blue Ridge
- Airports:
 - Whitecourt (paved and lighted)
 - Fort Assiniboine (airstrip)

Settlements

- Hamlets: Blue Ridge
- Villages: Fort Assiniboine
- Towns: Whitecourt

HAMLET OF BLUE RIDGE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Blue Ridge is located in ID 15 approximately 30 kilometres east of Whitecourt and approximately 24 kilometres northwest of Mayerthorpe on Secondary Highway 658. The 1989 population is estimated at 175.

Blue Ridge, located in the Whitecourt Forest, is a centre for lumbering, and is the site of Blue Ridge Lumber. This plant produces medium density fibre board. Oil and gas activity also contributes to the economy.

Land Use

- The hamlet has 35 vacant and serviced residential lots and five unserviced lots.
- There are 20 acres of designated industrial land.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation and tourism facilities offered in Blue Ridge include:
 - one community hall
 - one sports field with a ball diamond
- Accommodation available in the hamlet includes:
 - one hotel, eight rooms

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - an elementary school
 - nearest high schools located in Whitecourt and Mayerthorpe
 - nearest library at Whitecourt and Mayerthorpe

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic is at Mayerthorpe and Whitecourt.
- Resident ground ambulance service is available from Whitecourt.
- The nearest optometrist is at Whitecourt and the nearest dentist is at Mayerthorpe and Whitecourt.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Mayerthorpe Detachment.
- The ID maintains a fire hall in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The nearest federal and provincial government services are in Whitecourt and Mayerthorpe although the hamlet has a post office.

Financial Services

- The nearest banks are in Mayerthorpe and Whitecourt.

Communications

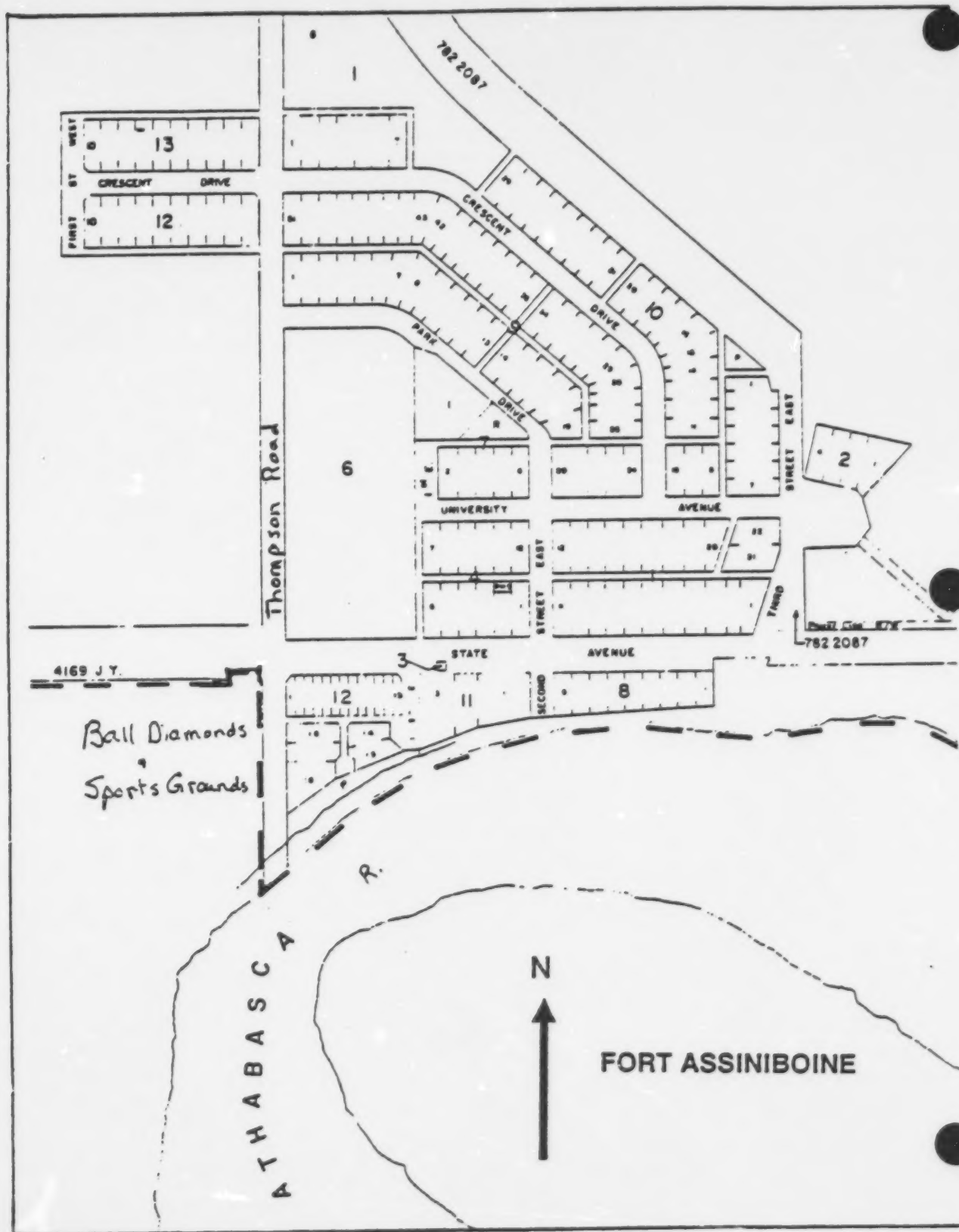
- Regional newspapers include *Whitecourt Star*, *Fort Assiniboine Express*, and *The Freelancer* (Mayerthorpe).
- Radio stations received include those from Edmonton.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Blue Ridge is on Secondary Highway 658 which links Highways 43 and 33.
- Freight Services:
 - Blue Ridge is served by truck, rail, and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus passenger service is available from Whitecourt and Mayerthorpe.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airports are at Whitecourt and Mayerthorpe, however scheduled air services are not available at these airports.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from individual wells. Water is subject to chlorination and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by lagoons.
- A modified landfill facility is used for waste disposal.
- A 3-phase commercial system provides local electricity.



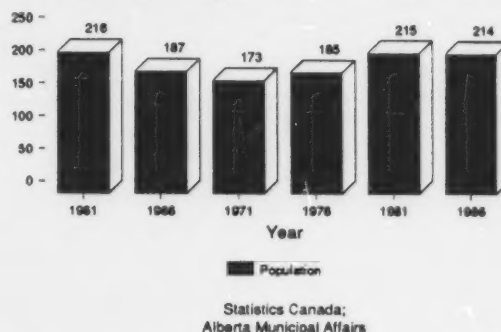
VILLAGE OF FORT ASSINIBOINE

Introduction

The Village of Fort Assiniboine is located in ID 15 on Highway 33, approximately 150 kilometres northwest of Edmonton. Fort Assiniboine originated in 1823 as a fur trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company and takes its name from the Assiniboina Indians who moved to the area from Saskatchewan. Although prosperous during the middle decades of the 19th Century, the Hudson's Bay Company eventually abandoned the Fort in 1877 as profitability fell. Fur traders were replaced by homesteaders and the community grew as an agricultural centre during the early part of the 1900s.

Population Growth

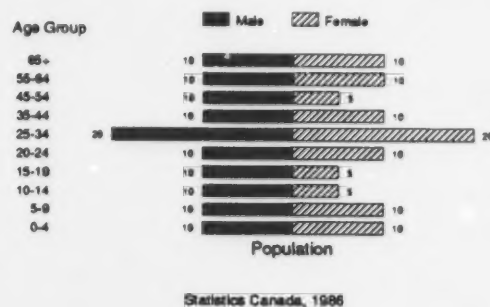
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- The village's population has shown a net loss of just two people between 1961 and 1986.
- The intervening years saw a 20% decline in population (1961-1971).
- The population increased to 215 by 1981 and presently stands at 214.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

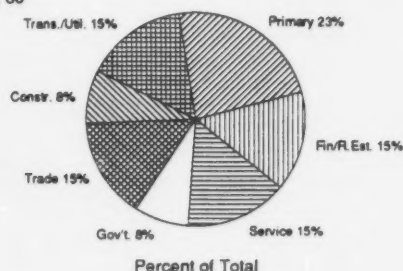


- The 25-34 group is the largest single age group in the village.
- The distribution of people through each age category is very even.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 60

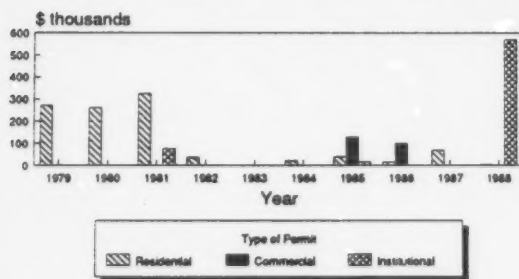


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The village's economic base is defined by agriculture, and oil and gas servicing.
- The village's labor force is predominantly employed in primary occupations (23%).
- Employment in occupations related to other categories is relatively evenly distributed.
- The main employers include the hotel, local lumber mills, and an auto service centre.

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada;
Village of Fort Assiniboine;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Development activity in the village during the 1980s has been fairly limited. A total institutional development value of approximately \$600,000 is the largest recent investment.

- The village has 40 vacant residential lots, 30 of which are serviced.
- The village has 160 acres of land set aside for industrial uses.

Recreation and Tourism

The variety of recreation facilities offered in Fort Assiniboine includes:

- a curling rink
- two community halls
- three community parks
- eight ball diamonds
- one gymnasium
- two sports fields
- Tourist attractions and facilities include:
 - a museum
 - historic significance of the village
 - riverboat cruises
 - tourist information centre
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Thunder Lake Provincial Park with 122 campsites, hiking, fishing, and boating opportunities
 - Homes Crossing Campground located three kilometres south of the village on Highway 33, with 15 campsites
 - Goose Lake Park Campground
- Local events and festivals:
 - International Sheep Dog Trials (2nd weekend in July)
 - Fort Assiniboine Country Opry (each month)
 - Friends of MS Trail Ride (Labor Day)
- Accommodation in the village includes:
 - two hotels, total of 40 rooms

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - one public school to grade 12 with a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - nearest separate schools in Whitecourt
 - a municipal public library

Health Care

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic are located in Barrhead.
- There are six self-contained seniors' units available.
- Ground ambulance service is available from Barrhead, complemented by air ambulance service from Edmonton.
- Athabasca Health Unit provides public health services to the village.
- The nearest dentists and optometrists are located in Barrhead.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the Swan Hills RCMP Detachment.
- The village maintains a fire hall. There are 16 volunteer fire fighters and two fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- The only federal government department represented in Fort Assiniboine is the post office.
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Municipal Affairs

Financial Services

- The village is served by one Treasury Branch.

Communications

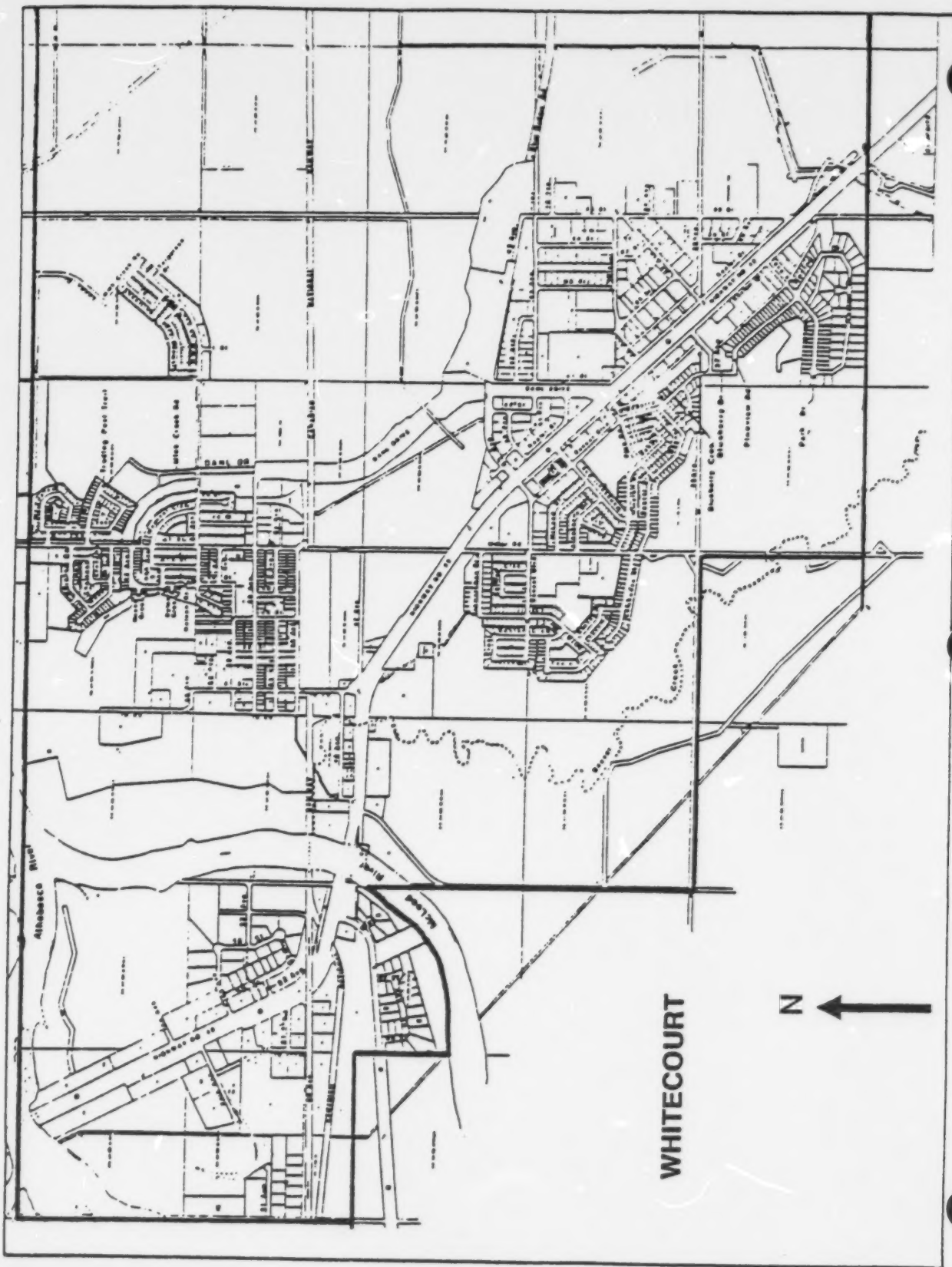
- The local newspaper is the *Fort Assiniboine Express* and regional newspapers include the *Barrhead Leader* and *Swan Hills Grizzly Gazette*.
- Radio stations received include those from Edmonton.
- Local off-air television service is available. Edmonton television stations are received.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 33 links Fort Assiniboine to Swan Hills in the west (62 km) and Barrhead at the east (40 km).
- Freight Services:
 - Fort Assiniboine is served by truck and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily passenger bus service is available.
- Air Services:
 - Barrhead airport is the nearest point for air access.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is from community wells. Water is subject to chlorination and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by detention ponds.
- Household and business garbage collection is weekly. A sanitary landfill facility located four kilometres outside of the village is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.



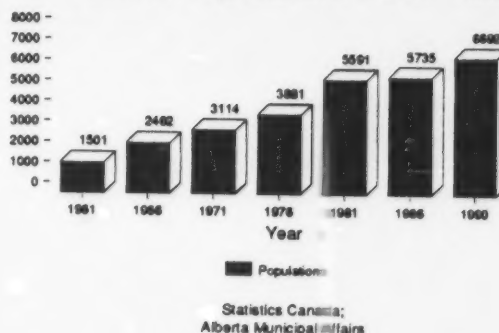
TOWN OF WHITECOURT

Introduction

The Town of Whitecourt is located in ID 15 at the intersection of Highway 43 and Highway 32, approximately 177 kilometres north of Edmonton. Whitecourt began as a Hudson's Bay Co. substation known as Sagitawah. In the mid-1950s, the influence of oil and gas development was experienced. The forestry, oil and gas industries, and tourism create the basis of Whitecourt's economy.

Population Growth

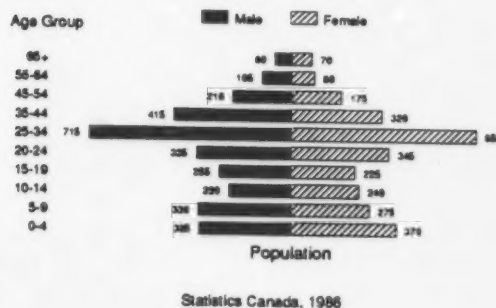
Historic Population: 1961-1990



- Since 1961 the town's population has grown from 1500 to 6692 in 1990.
- A significant growth period occurred between 1976 and 1981, with a 44% increase being experienced.
- Growth has continued at a steady rate during the 1980s, with the population increasing by 16.7% since 1986.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

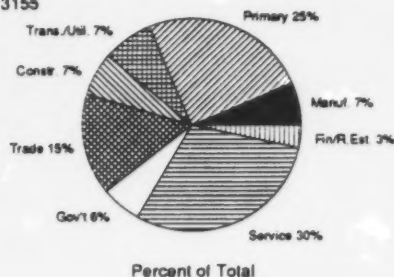


- The most represented age group in the town is that of 25 to 34-year-olds, which accounts for 23.9% of the total population.
- The next largest age group is that of 35-44-year-olds which accounts for 12.8% of the total population.
- The town primarily consists of young families.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 3155

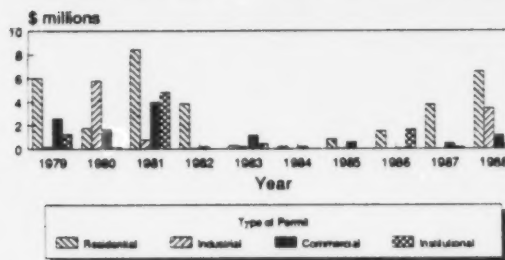


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined by oil and gas, forestry, and pulp and paper.
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in service occupations (30%).
- Employment in occupations related to primary (25%) activities are the second largest group in the town's labor force.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - Millar Western
 - Alberta Newsprint
 - Mobil Oil
 - Petro-Canada
 - Amoco Petroleum
 - Alberta Government

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Whitecourt;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics
NOTE: \$19m industrial 1987

- Construction activity was strong during 1980 and 1981, particularly in the residential, commercial and institutional sectors.
- Since 1981, the value of building permits issued by the town reached \$19 million of which \$8 million was in the residential sector.
- Data for 1988 represent an increase in growth that was not prevalent from 1982 to 1987.
- The town has 346 vacant residential lots, 142 of which are serviced.
- The town has 1169 acres of vacant industrial land, of which 129 acres are serviced.
- There are 17 community housing units managed by the Whitecourt Housing Authority.
- New developments include the Alberta Newsprint Mill.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Whitecourt includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - an indoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - a community hall
 - a community park
 - a tennis court
 - five sports fields
 - 12 ball diamonds
 - five gymnasiums
 - a bowling alley
 - movie and live theatre

- Tourism attractions include:
 - an art gallery
 - riverboat cruises
 - a tourist information centre
 - stampede/rodeo
 - guides/outfitters
 - horseback tours
 - industrial tours
- Nearby facilities include:
 - Carson-Pegasus Provincial Park with 182 campsites and watersports, hiking and interpretive facilities
 - Chickadee Creek Campground with seven campsites
 - Groat Creek Campground with five campsites
 - Two Creeks Campground with eight campsites
 - Whitecourt Campground with 50 campsites
 - House Mountain Recreation Area — a downhill ski area
 - a 9-hole golf course
- Local events and festivals
 - Trade Fair (May)
 - Sidewalk Sale (June)
 - Rodeo (July)
 - Santa Claus Parade (November)
 - World Championship Riverboat Races (every three years)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - three hotels, total of 184 units
 - nine motels, total of 358 units
 - Alaska Highway Motel Campground with 22 sites available for RV, trailer or tent use

Education

- A variety of educational opportunities are available:
 - three public schools and two separate school, both to grade 12
 - a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - The Pembina Education Consortium's variety of credit programs and courses, many linked to the universities of Alberta and Athabasca, Grant MacEwan Community College, Northern Alberta Institute of Technology and Alberta Vocational Colleges
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- Whitecourt General Hospital
 - 24 acute-care beds, seven newborn bassinets
 - nine active departments
 - total professional staff of 28 including six general practitioners

- The Lions Woodland Villa operates 16 self-contained seniors' units in the town.
- Resident ground and air ambulance service is available.
- Plans and changes:
 - upgrading and renovations at the general hospital
- Stony Plain Lac Ste. Anne Health Unit maintains an office in the town.
- Other services include a medical clinic, two public health nurses, three dentists and two optometrists.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Whitecourt Detachment, consisting of 11 regular members with four motor vehicles.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There is one full-time fire fighter, and 28 volunteers.

Government Services

- Whitecourt is a sub-regional centre for the provincial government, and is also the administrative centre for ID 15.
- Federal Government Departments:
 - Transport Canada
 - post office
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Attorney General
 - Solicitor General
 - Career Development & Employment
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Energy Resources Conservation Board
 - Health
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Environment
 - Recreation and Parks
 - Public Works, Supply & Services
 - AADAC
 - Family and Social Services

Financial Services

- The town is served by four banks, one credit union, and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- The local newspaper is the *Whitecourt Star*.
- CFXR Radio broadcasts from the town. Broadcast stations from Edmonton may also be received.
- Satellite and microwave cable television service is available.

Transportation

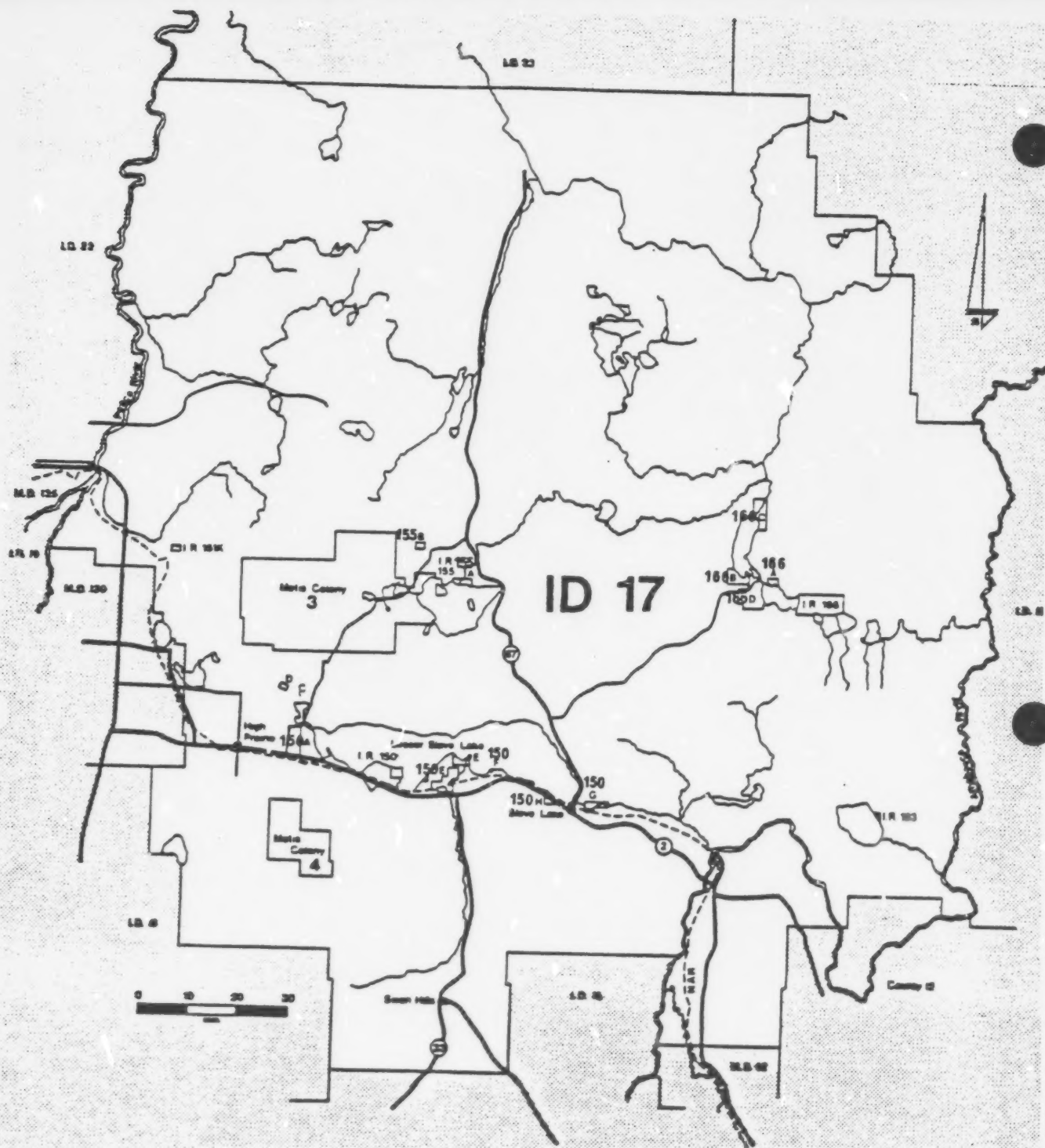
- Roads:
 - Highway 43 links Whitecourt to Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Peace River.
 - Highway 32 links Whitecourt with Swan Hills to the north and Edson to the southwest.
 - 73% of the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Whitecourt is served by truck, rail, and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides passenger bus service to Whitecourt 36 times per week. Buses link the town to Grande Prairie and Edmonton.
- Air Services:
 - Whitecourt airport has a paved and lighted 5800 ft airstrip.
 - Nearest scheduled passenger air and freight services are in Edmonton.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the McLeod River and makes use of a municipal reservoir. Water is subject to filtration, fluoridation, chlorination and complete water treatment, and is distributed by piped system.
- Sewage collection is also by piped system and disposal is by a mechanical treatment plant.
- Household garbage collection is weekly; collection from businesses is arranged through a contractor. An open pit, located within the corporate limits of Whitecourt, is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase, and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.

ID No. 17





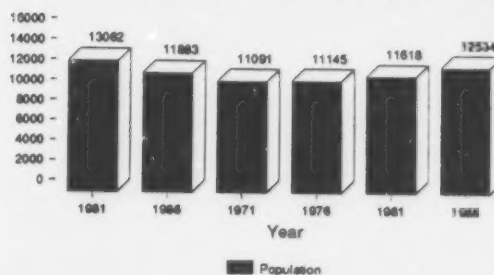
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 17

Introduction

Improvement District 17 is located in north-central Alberta. Its boundaries include ID 23 at the north, ID 18 at the east, County 12, MD 92 and ID 15 at the south, and ID 16, MD 130, and ID 22 at the west. The ID covers an extensive area with a considerable portion being undeveloped. The most significant topographic feature is Lesser Slave Lake. Generally, the topography of the ID is level with gently rolling plains in the west. Principal rivers include the Peace and Athabasca as well as the Heart, Cadotte, Driftpile, Swan, East Prairie, and West Prairie. Major lakes include Lesser Slave, Winagami, Utikuma, Peerless, and Calling.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1986

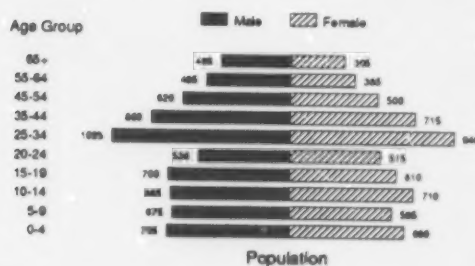


Statistics Canada;
Alberta Municipal Affairs

- The number of people living in the ID decreased from 13,062 in 1961 to 11,091 in 1971.
- Since 1971, the population has steadily increased; by 4.8% between 1971 and 1981, and 7.9% between 1981 and 1986.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

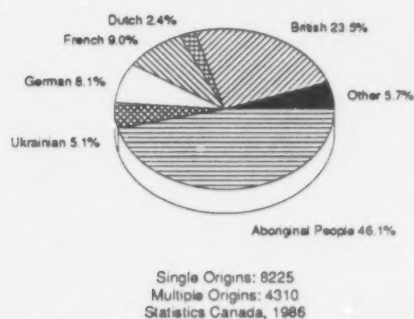


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The age-sex profile is characterized by younger age groups; just 12.5% of the ID's total population is aged over 55.
- 50.9% of the population are aged 24 and under.
- Males represent the largest proportion of individuals in almost every age group.

Ethnic Origin

Population by Ethnic Origin Single Origins

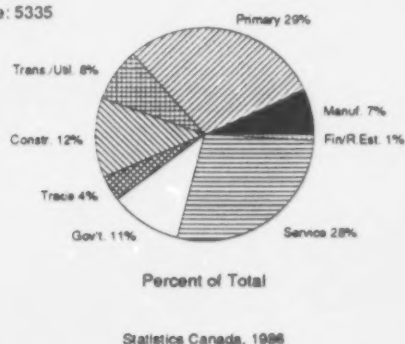


- Almost half (46.1%) of residents with a single ethnic origin report aboriginal heritage.
- People of British origin account for a further 23.5% of single-origin residents.

Economic Activity

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 5335



- Forestry, oil and gas, commercial fishing, agriculture, servicing to these sectors, and tourism are the main economic activities in the ID.
- 29% of the labor force of the ID is employed in primary sector occupations.
- A further 28% is employed within the service sector, with 12% employed in construction and 11% in government.

Agriculture

- There are 913,499 acres of land defined as agricultural in the ID. Of this total, 534,251 acres, or 58.5% have been improved.
- Average farm size is 447 acres.
- Agricultural land ownership: 68.5% owned, 31.5% rented.

Forestry

- Timber production has been significant throughout the 1980s.
- Cut volumes reached a peak for recent years in 1986/87.

Historic Timber Production (m³)

Type of Production	Year					Total
	1984- 1985	1985- 1986	1986- 1987	1987- 1988	1988- 1989	
Coniferous	723 290	838 867	1 182 586	1 073 977	1 266 411	5 085 131
Deciduous	112 828	175 172	119 174	17 008	13 329	437 511
Total	836 118	1 014 039	1 301 760	1 090 985	1 279 740	5 522 642

Oil & Gas Resources

- Estimated total remaining established reserves of light medium grade oil: 133 060 900 m³
- Estimated total remaining established reserves of natural gas: 30 445 000 m³
- Estimated total oil sand reserves: 86 795 000 m³
- Estimated areal extent of oil sands deposit: 4 425 500 ha

Tourism & Recreation

- Provincial Historic Sites: St. Bernard's Mission, Grouard
- Golf Courses: Gilwood Golf & Country Club, Slave Lake; Heart River, Nampa; High Prairie & District Golf Club
- Provincial Parks:
 - Lesser Slave Lake
 - Hilliard's Bay
 - Calling Lake
 - Winagami Lake
- Provincial Recreation Areas: Assinieu River
- Municipal Recreation & Tourism Areas:
 - Mamawintowin, Wabasca
 - Spruce Point Park, Lesser Slave Lake
 - Snipe Lake (south of High Prairie)
 - Harmon Valley (southeast of Peace River)

- Ecological Reserves: Goose Mountain
- Events & Festivals:
 - Sports Day, Sandy Lake (mid-August)
 - Fall Fair, Smith (September long weekend)
 - Farmers' Day, Ball Tournament, Wagner (June)
 - Strawberry Tea, Flatbush Festival, Flatbush (June)
 - Winter Carnival, St. Isidore (February)
 - North Country Fair, Spruce Point Park (June)
 - Golden Walleye Classic, Shaw's Point (August)

Access

- Principal Highways:
 - 2 — north-south, Edmonton to Slave Lake; east-west, Slave Lake to High Prairie and Peace River
 - 88 — north-south, Slave Lake to Fort Vermilion
 - 33 — north-south, Slave Lake to Westlock
- Railways: east-west, Slave Lake to High Prairie; north-south, Slave Lake to Westlock
- Airports: Slave Lake, High Prairie
- Airstrips: Wabasca, Red Earth, Gift Lake, Trout Lake, Calling Lake, Chipewyan Lake, Cadotte Lake (Shell Canada operates a private airstrip)

Settlements

- Hamlets: Cadotte Lake, Calling Lake, Canyon Creek, Chipewyan Lake, Chisholm, Enilda, Faust, Flatbush, Grouard, Joussard, Little Buffalo, Loon Lake, Marie-Reine, Mitsue, Peerless Lake, Red Earth Creek, Reno, Sandy Lake, Smith, St. Isidore, Trout Lake, Wabasca-Demerais, Wagner, Widewater
- Villages: Kinuso, Nampa
- Towns: High Prairie, Slave Lake, Swan Hills
- Indian Reserves:
 - Bigstone Cree 166/166A/166B/166C/166D/183
 - Driftpile 150
 - Grouard 150B/150C/150D
 - Lubicon Lake (no reserve; no profile data provided — see Hamlet of Little Buffalo)
 - Sawridge (no profile data provided)
 - Sucker Creek 150A (no profile data provided)
 - Swan River 150E/150F
 - Whitefish Lake (Utikoomak) 155/155A/155B
- Metis Settlements: East Prairie, Gift Lake, Peavine (Big Prairie)

HAMLET PROFILES (UNDER 75 POPULATION)

Chisholm

The Hamlet of Chisholm is located in Improvement District 17, approximately 68 kilometres south of the town of Slave Lake. The 1989 population was estimated at 53. The hamlet takes its water supply from individual wells. Water is untreated and there are no piped water and sewer systems. Sewage disposal is by privies; garbage disposal makes use of an open pit. Local electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

The hamlet has a post office. The nearest other federal and provincial government services are in Slave Lake.

The nearest hospital, dental, and optometrist services are in the Town of Slave Lake with ground ambulance service available from Smith (22 km north). The nearest fire hall is at Flatbush (30 km south) and RCMP services are based at Slave Lake. The nearest school (to grade 9) is located at Smith and the nearest high schools are at Slave Lake and Westlock.

Chisholm has community hall, ball diamond and campground, and is served by microwave rebroadcast television service and private line telephone service. Truck freight service is also available to the hamlet.

Flatbush

The Hamlet of Flatbush is located in Improvement District 17, approximately 66 kilometres north of Westlock. The 1989 population was estimated at 36. The hamlet takes its water supply from individual wells. Water is untreated and there are no piped water and sewer systems. Sewage disposal is by privies.

The hamlet has a post office. The nearest other federal and provincial government services are in Westlock.

The nearest hospital, dental, and optometrists services are in Westlock (66 km south) with ground ambulance service available from Smith (52 km north). A fire hall is in Flatbush and RCMP services are based at Westlock. The nearest schools (to grade 9) are located at Smith and Jarvie, and the nearest high schools are at Westlock.

Flatbush has a community hall, two ball diamonds, a gymnasium, a sports field, and a campground (12 sites), and is served by microwave rebroadcast television service and private line telephone service. Truck and bus freight service is also available to the hamlet.

Mitsue

The Hamlet of Mitsue is located in ID 17 on the shores of Mitsue Lake, approximately 10 kilometres east of Slave Lake. The hamlet originated with the development of the Edmonton-Westlock-Slave Lake railway line. The 1989 population was estimated at 68. There are 21 residential lots in the hamlet which are serviced by a piped water system and filtered and chlorinated water. No piped sewer system is presently in place so residents dispose of sewage at septic tanks. Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

The nearest health care, police, and fire protection services are located in Slave Lake. Slave Lake is also the closest location for schools of all grades. The nearest recreational facilities are also in Slave Lake although access to Lesser Slave Lake Provincial Park is facilitated by Highway 88. Microwave rebroadcast television is available.

Reno

The Hamlet of Reno is located approximately 40 kilometres southeast of Peace River. The 1989 population was 20 people. Residents haul their own water from a treated water cistern tank. A single-phase system provides the electricity. Sewage disposal is by privies and waste disposal makes use of a transfer station.

The nearest health services available to Reno's residents are located in Peace River. This includes hospital, ground and air ambulance, dentists, and optometrists. Public and separate schools to grade 9 are located in Nampa (12 km northwest), with high schools in Peace River. Police protection is provided by the RCMP Detachment at Peace River and fire protection is based in Nampa.

Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. A community hall with a sports field offers a focus for local recreation.

Wagner

The Hamlet of Wagner is located in ID 17 approximately 15 kilometres west of the Town of Slave Lake. The hamlet originated as an early stop on the railway line from Slave Lake to High Prairie. There are 21 residential lots in the hamlet which are serviced by a piped water system with water taken from Slave Lake. Water is completely treated. A piped sewer system is not presently in place requiring disposal by septic tanks. Garbage disposal is at an open pit. Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

Slave Lake is the location of the nearest health, education, and policing services. The nearest fire hall is at Widewater (five km west). Recreation facilities include a sports field, a gymnasium, a community hall, a campground, and three ball diamonds. Each June an annual ball tournament and farmer's day is held in Wagner. Microwave rebroadcast television is available.

HAMLET OF CADOTTE LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Cadotte Lake is located in Improvement District 17 along Secondary Road 686 approximately 80 kilometres northeast of Peace River. The Woodland Cree band office is located in Cadotte Lake. The 1989 population was estimated at 200.

Land Use

- The estimated total of residential lots in Cadotte Lake is 75.
- Industrial sites are designated at the discretion of the improvement district.

Recreation & Tourism

- Cadotte Lake recreational facilities include:
 - a community hall
 - a ball diamond
 - a playground
 - day use campsite
 - an outdoor skating rink

Education

- Cadotte Lake School serves students to grade 10. Grades 11 and 12 are taught at the AVC in Cadotte Lake.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities are located in Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Peace River Detachment provides police protection to Cadotte Lake.
- The nearest fire hall is in St. Isidore, although a facility in the community is currently under construction.

Government Services

- There is a post office in the community.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in St. Isidore.

Communications

- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), and Edmonton based stations.
- Local newspaper is the *Peace River Record Gazette*.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Road 686 provides access to St. Isidore and Peace River (west), and to Red Earth by Highway 88 (east).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available to Cadotte Lake.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily bus service is available from Peace River.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Cadotte Lake and treated at the treatment plant.
- A piped sewage system is not presently in place.
- Garbage disposal is at a transfer station.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF CALLING LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Calling Lake is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 55 kilometres north of Athabasca on Secondary Road 813. The 1989 population was reported as 391. Immediately north of the hamlet is Indian Reserve 183 which was established for the Bigstone Cree Band.

Recreation & Tourism

- Calling Lake's recreation facilities include:
 - campground
 - sports field
 - two ball diamonds
 - community hall
 - gymnasium
- Nearby attractions include:
 - Calling Lake Provincial Park (28 sites)
 - Tanasiuk Campground (70 km north, 51 sites)

Education

- Calling Lake School is operated by Northland School Division 61 and serves students to grade 10.
- The nearest high schools are located in Athabasca.
- An Alberta Vocational College facility is also available in the hamlet.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Athabasca.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Athabasca Detachment provides police protection to Calling Lake.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- Provincial government departments in Calling Lake include:
 - Advanced Education
 - Career Development and Employment
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Recreation and Parks
- The nearest offices of the federal government are located in Athabasca, although there is a post office in the hamlet.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in the Town of Athabasca.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Athabasca Advertiser* and *Athabasca Advocate*.
- Radio stations include CKBA (Athabasca), CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available. All telephone lines are private.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 813 provides access to Athabasca.
- Freight Services:
 - The hamlet is served by truck.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus service is from Athabasca.
- Air Services:
 - There is an unpaved and unlighted airstrip.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Calling Lake and is completely treated. Distribution is by piped system to core buildings (school, etc.) or by truck to remote areas.
- A piped sewage system is in place and disposal is by detention ponds, lagoons, or septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF CANYON CREEK

Introduction

The Hamlet of Canyon Creek is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 25 kilometres west of the Town of Slave Lake on Highway 2. The 1989 population was reported as 164. The hamlet is situated on the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake providing access to a variety of recreational opportunities.

Recreation & Tourism

- Canyon Creek's recreation facilities include:
 - two campgrounds (40+ sites)
 - an indoor arena
- There is one hotel in the hamlet.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in Slave Lake.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Slave Lake.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Slave Lake Detachment provides police protection to Canyon Creek.
- The nearest fire hall is at Widewater (three km east).

Government Services

- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Slave Lake.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in the Town of Slave Lake.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Lakeside Leader* and *Scope*, both from Slave Lake.
- Radio stations received include CKWA (Slave Lake), CKYL (Peace River), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2 provides east-west access to Slave Lake and south, or High Prairie and north.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available.

Passenger Services:

- The nearest bus service is from Slave Lake, although buses will pick-up and drop-off on the highway upon request.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Lesser Slave Lake and is completely treated. Distribution is by piped system.
- A piped sewage system is not presently in place and sewage disposal requires septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF CHIPEWYAN LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Chipewyan Lake is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 110 kilometres north of Wabasca by air and 145 kilometres by air west of Fort McMurray. The 1989 population was reported as 129.

Recreation & Tourism

- Chipewyan Lake's recreation facilities include:
 - sports field
 - community hall
 - gymnasium

Education

- Northland School Division operates Chipewyan Lake School which serves students to grade 9.
- The nearest high school is located in Wabasca.
- An Alberta Vocational College is also located at Wabasca.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and ambulance service is at Wabasca, and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, and optometrists, are located in Slave Lake.
- There is a resident community health representative.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Wabasca-Desmarais Detachment provides police protection to Chipewyan Lake.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Slave Lake.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in Wabasca (Treasury Branch only) and Slave Lake.

Communications

- Radio stations received include CBC.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available and all telephone lines are presently party lines.

Transportation

- Access to Chipewyan Lake is usually by air since there are no permanent roads to the hamlet. There is an unpaved and unlighted airstrip.
- Winter access is by winter forestry roads.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from individual wells and is not treated. Individuals are responsible for their own distribution.
- A piped sewage system is not presently in place and disposal is by privies.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by generator.

HAMLET OF ENILDA

Introduction

The Hamlet of Enilda is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 12 kilometres east of High Prairie. The 1989 population has been estimated at 120. The hamlet provides a limited service function to the surrounding community.

Recreation & Tourism

- Enilda has a community hall, bowling alley, tennis court, and ball diamond.
- Other recreational facilities are located in High Prairie.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in High Prairie.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a dentist, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in High Prairie.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP High Prairie Detachment provides police protection to Enilda.
- The nearest fire hall is located in High Prairie.

Government Services

- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in High Prairie.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in High Prairie.

Communications

- The regional newspapers are the *South Peace News* and *Northern Report*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River) and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2 provides access to High Prairie (west) and Slave Lake (east).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available to Enilda.

Passenger Services:

- The nearest daily bus service is available from High Prairie, although the four daily buses which travel between High Prairie and Edmonton will stop at Enilda on request.

Air Services:

- The nearest airport is at High Prairie; scheduled air services are available at Grande Prairie and Peace River.

Utilities

- Water is supplied by the ID from High Prairie where it is subject to complete treatment and distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses detention ponds.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF FAUST

Introduction

The Hamlet of Faust is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 58 kilometres east of High Prairie and 47 kilometres west of the Town of Slave Lake along Highway 2. The 1989 population was estimated at 379. The hamlet is situated on the south shores of Lesser Slave Lake on a sheltered bay that offers good fishing and boating.

Recreation & Tourism

- Faust has a community hall, campground, and ball diamond.
- Fishing and boating facilities are available along Lesser Slave Lake.
- The hamlet's proximity to Lesser Slave Lake and the Swan Hills district offer access to many other outdoor recreational opportunities including hunting.

Education

- There is a public school to grade 6 in the hamlet.
- The nearest junior and senior high schools and separate schools are located in High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- An Alberta Vocational College serves Faust.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospitals and other health care facilities, including dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in High Prairie and Slave Lake.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Faust Detachment provides police protection to the hamlet with five regular members and three vehicles.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- There is a Health and Welfare Canada health office in Faust.
- The nearest other offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in High Prairie and Slave Lake.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in High Prairie and Slave Lake.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report*, *South Peace News* (High Prairie), *Scope* (Slave Lake), and *Lakeside Leader* (Slave Lake).
- Radio stations received include CKWA (Slave Lake) and CKYL (Peace River).
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Faust is located adjacent to Highway 2 which provides direct access to High Prairie (west) and Slave Lake (east).
 - Highway 33 provides a primary route south to Swan Hills.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Faust.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides service twice daily linking the hamlet with High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- Air Services:
 - Nearest airport is at High Prairie; scheduled air services are available at Peace River and Grande Prairie.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Lesser Slave Lake, treated by filtration and chlorination, and is distributed by a piped system and by truck.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses detention ponds.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF GROUARD

Introduction

The Hamlet of Grouard is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 35 kilometres northeast of High Prairie. The 1989 population has been estimated at 372. It is one of the oldest communities in northern Alberta and was named after Emile Jean Marie Grouard, a Roman Catholic missionary. The hamlet provides limited services for the surrounding area including the reserves of the Grouard Indian Band.

Recreation & Tourism

- Tourism attractions include:
 - Native Cultural Arts Museum
 - St. Bernard Mission Church
- Hilliard's Bay Provincial Park is located 13 kilometres east of Grouard. There are 189 campsites and a wide variety of recreational activities available.

Education

- There is a public school up to grade 9 located in the hamlet.
- The nearest high schools and separate schools are in High Prairie.
- Alberta Vocational College has facilities in Grouard that offer a variety of post-secondary educational courses.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in High Prairie.
- Other health care facilities, including dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are nearest in High Prairie.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP High Prairie Detachment provides police protection to Grouard.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The nearest federal government offices are in High Prairie.
- Provincial government offices located in Grouard include:
 - Public Works, Supply and Services
 - Recreation and Parks

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in High Prairie.

Communications

- The Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report* and *South Peace News* (High Prairie).
- Radio stations received include CBC and CKYL (Peace River).
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available and all telephone lines are party.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Grouard is located adjacent to Secondary Road 750 which provides access to Highway 2 and High Prairie (southwest) and Slave Lake (southeast).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available to Grouard.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus service is available from High Prairie.
- Air Services:
 - Nearest airport is at High Prairie; scheduled air services are available at Peace River and Grande Prairie.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Lesser Slave Lake, treated by filtration, chlorination, and coagulation, and is distributed by a piped system and by truck.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses detention ponds.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF JOUSSARD

Introduction

The Hamlet of Joussard is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 35 kilometres east of High Prairie. The 1989 population has been estimated at 277. The hamlet provides limited services to the surrounding community.

Land Use

- There is no specifically designated land for industrial purposes. Such designations are determined at the discretion of the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Joussard has a community hall and ball diamond.
- Lakeshore Campground is located in the hamlet. There are seven sites and a variety of recreational activities.
- The hamlet's proximity to Lesser Slave Lake offers access to a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities including hunting, fishing and water sports.

Education

- There is a public school to grade 6 in the hamlet. The nearest junior and senior high schools and separate schools are located in High Prairie.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in High Prairie.
- Other health care services, including dentists, optometrists, and ambulance, are nearest in High Prairie.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP High Prairie Detachment provides police protection to Joussard.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in High Prairie.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in High Prairie.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report*, *South Peace News* (High Prairie), the *Lakeside Leader* (Slave Lake), and the *Scope* (Slave Lake).

- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River) and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available and all telephone lines are party.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Joussard is located adjacent to Highway 2 that provides access to High Prairie (west) and Slave Lake (east).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Joussard.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides passenger bus service twice daily.
- Air Services:
 - Nearest airport is at High Prairie; scheduled air services are available at Peace River and Grande Prairie.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Lesser Slave Lake, treated by filtration and chlorination, and is distributed by a piped system and by truck.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses detention ponds.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF LITTLE BUFFALO

Introduction

The Hamlet of Little Buffalo is located in Improvement District 17 along Secondary Road 686 approximately 100 kilometres northeast of Peace River. The 1989 population was estimated at 402. The hamlet is home to members of the Lubicon Lake Indian Band and to some members of the Woodland Cree Band.

Land Use

- There are 96 residential lots in Little Buffalo.
- There is no specifically designated land for industrial purposes. Such designations are determined at the discretion of the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Recreation facilities include:
 - a community hall
 - a ball diamond
 - an outdoor skating rink

Education

- Northland School Division operates the Little Buffalo School which serves students to grade 12.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Peace River Detachment provides police protection to Little Buffalo.
- A new fire hall is proposed for Cadotte Lake; otherwise the nearest is at St. Isidore.

Government Services

- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in St. Isidore.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Peace River Record Gazette*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), and Edmonton based stations.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Road 686 provides access to Peace River to the west and Red Earth Highway 88 to the east.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available to Little Buffalo.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus service is available from Peace River.
- Air Services:
 - Nearest scheduled air services are available at Peace River.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from a local dugout and treated by chlorination. Distribution is at local water points.
- A piped sewage system is not presently in place.
- Garbage disposal is at a transfer station.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF LOON LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Loon Lake is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 160 kilometres east of Peace River, 150 kilometres northeast of High Prairie, 165 kilometres north of Slave Lake and 10 kilometres southwest of Red Earth Creek. The 1989 population has been estimated at 217. The community is situated on the east shore of Loon Lake.

Land Use

- Residential land use is available through community leases from the Forestry, Lands & Wildlife Department of the provincial government.
- There is no specifically designated land for industrial purposes. Such designations are determined at the discretion of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, and development permits are granted by the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Loon Lake has a ball diamond.

Education

- Loon Lake is served by the Clarence Jaycox School (to grade 12).
- Loon Lake is also served by Alberta Vocational College programs.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospitals are in High Prairie and Peace River.
- Other health care facilities, including dentists and optometrists, are located in High Prairie and Peace River.
- The nearest residential ground ambulance service is in Red Earth Creek and air ambulance service is available from Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Red Earth Creek Detachment provides police protection to Loon Lake.
- A fire hall is maintained in the community.

Government Services

- The ID administration (Municipal Affairs) has an office in Red Earth Creek. The nearest other offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in High Prairie and Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest services are in High Prairie and Peace River.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report*, *South Peace News* (High Prairie), *Scope* (Slave Lake), *Lakeside Leader* (Slave Lake), and *The Athabaskan*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River) and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Loon Lake is located adjacent to Highway 88 which provides direct access to High Prairie (southwest) and Slave Lake (south).
 - Secondary Highway 686 links Loon Lake to the Town of Peace River in the west.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available to Loon Lake.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus services are available from High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- Air Services:
 - Nearest airstrip is at Red Earth; scheduled air services are available at Peace River.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from the Loon River and kept in reservoirs. Water is subject to complete treatment and is distributed by truck.
- Sewage disposal uses septic tanks and privies.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF MARIE-REINE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Marie-Reine is located in Improvement District 17 along Secondary Road 744 approximately 20 kilometres south of Peace River. The hamlet has an estimated 1989 population of 97. Its growth in the past is attributable to the development of the surrounding region for agriculture. A distinctive feature which Marie-Reine shares with several other communities in the region is the French-Canadian heritage of its population.

Land Use

- There are 31 residential lots in Marie-Reine.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Recreational facilities include:
 - community hall
 - ball diamond
 - sports field
- Other recreational facilities are available in Peace River and Nampa (10 km east).

Education

- The nearest elementary and junior high schools are located in Nampa.
- The nearest high schools are in Peace River.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Peace River Detachment provides police protection to Marie-Reine.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Peace River.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Peace River Record Gazette*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Road 744 provides access to Peace River.
 - Secondary Road 683 provides access to Nampa (east).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Marie-Reine.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus services is available from Peace River and Nampa.
- Air Services:
 - Scheduled air services are available at Peace River.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from a community reservoir and treated by filtration and chlorination.
- A piped sewage system is in not presently in place (construction of system to take place in 1990).
- Garbage disposal is at a transfer station.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF PEERLESS LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Peerless Lake is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 230 kilometres north of Slave Lake and 230 kilometres east of Peace River. The 1989 population has been estimated at 252. The community is situated on the northeast shore of Peerless Lake.

Land Use

- Residential land use is available through community leases from the Forestry, Lands & Wildlife Department of the provincial government.
- There is no specifically designated land for industrial purposes. Such designations are determined at the discretion of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, and development permits are granted by the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Peerless Lake has a skating rink and a ball diamond.
- Nearby facilities include East Peerless Lake, five kilometres south of Peerless Lake with 10 campsites, a beach, and water-based recreation.

Education

- A public school to grade 12 is located in the community.
- The nearest separate schools are in High Prairie, Peace River and Slave Lake.
- Peerless Lake is served by an Alberta Vocational College which offers various levels of post-secondary training.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospitals are in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.
- Athabasca Health Unit has an office in Peerless Lake.
- Other health care facilities, including dentists and optometrists, are located in Slave Lake and Peace River.
- There are 2 resident part-time community health representatives.
- Residential ground ambulance service is available in Red Earth Creek and air ambulance service is available from Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Red Earth Creek Detachment provides police protection to Peerless Lake.
- A fire hall is maintained in the community.

Government Services

- The Alberta government has a Career Development and Employment office in the hamlet. Other offices of the federal and provincial governments are available in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Peace River, High Prairie and Slave Lake.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report*, *South Peace News* (High Prairie), *Scope* (Slave Lake), and the *Lakeside Leader* (Slave Lake).
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Peerless Lake is located adjacent to a gravel road which extends east from Highway 88 from Red Earth Creek.
 - Highway 88 provides access to Slave Lake (south).
 - Secondary Highway 750 provides access to High Prairie (southwest).
 - Secondary Highway 686 provides access to Peace River (west).
- Freight Services:
 - The nearest truck and bus/courier freight services are available from Red Earth Creek.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus services are available from High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- Air Services:
 - Airstrips are at Trout Lake and Red Earth. Nearest scheduled air services are at Peace River.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Peerless Lake, subject to complete treatment and is distributed by truck.
- Sewage disposal uses septic tanks and privies.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF RED EARTH CREEK

Introduction

The Hamlet of Red Earth Creek is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 165 kilometres north of Slave Lake and 160 kilometres east of Peace River. The 1989 population was estimated at 350. The hamlet provides a limited service function to the surrounding area.

Land Use

- There are 59 residential lots in Red Earth Creek.
- The total number of vacant lots is 12, nine of which are serviced.
- There are 440 acres of land designated for industrial purposes, 60 acres of which are serviced.

Recreation & Tourism

- 1 motel, 45 rooms
- Red Earth Creek has a community hall and ball diamond.

Education

- There is a school to grade 10 in Loon Lake.
- The nearest separate and high schools are located in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospitals and other health care facilities, including dentists and optometrists, are located in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Red Earth Creek Detachment, consisting of four regular members and five vehicles, provides police protection.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- Municipal Affairs ID Administration has an office in the hamlet.
- The nearest other offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report*, *South Peace News* (High Prairie), *Scope* (Slave Lake), and *Lakeside Leader* (Slave Lake).
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River) and Edmonton based stations.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Red Earth Creek is located adjacent to Highway 88 which provides direct access to Slave Lake (south), High Prairie via Secondary Highway 750, and Peace River via Secondary Highway 686.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Red Earth Creek.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus services are located in High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- Air Services:
 - One airstrip provides access by air.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Loon Lake and kept in reservoirs. Water is subject to complete treatment and is distributed by a piped system and trucks.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses detention ponds and septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF SANDY LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Sandy Lake is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 160 kilometres northeast of Slave Lake on Secondary Highway 754, 40 kilometres southeast of Wabasca-Desmarais and 150 kilometres north of Athabasca on Secondary Highway 813. The 1989 population was reported as 146. The hamlet serves as a community focus for Indian Reserve 166 and the Bigstone Cree Band.

Recreation & Tourism

- Recreation facilities include:
 - campground
 - sports field
 - gymnasium
 - community hall
 - two ball diamonds
- The community's annual event is a sports day held in mid-August.

Education

- Pelican Mountain School serves students to grade 6.
- The nearest high schools are in Wabasca.
- An Alberta Vocational College is also located at Wabasca.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in Wabasca-Desmarais.
- Other health care facilities, including medical clinics, dentists, and optometrists, are located in Slave Lake and Athabasca.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Wabasca-Desmarais Detachment provides police protection to Sandy Lake.
- The nearest fire hall is located at Wabasca.

Government Services

- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Wabasca.

Financial Services

- There is a Treasury Branch in Wabasca.
- Other banking services are located in Slave Lake and Athabasca.

Communications

- Radio stations received include Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available and all telephone lines are private.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 754 provides access to Wabasca-Desmarais, Highway 88 and Slave Lake.
 - Secondary Highway 813 provides access to Calling Lake and Athabasca.
- Freight Services:
 - The nearest freight services are available at Slave Lake and Athabasca.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus service is from Slave Lake and Athabasca.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Sandy lake and is treated by filtration and chlorination processes. Distribution is by piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal is by lagoons and privies.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF SMITH

Introduction

The Hamlet of Smith is located in Improvement District 17 on Highway 2A approximately 70 kilometres east of Slave Lake and 85 kilometres northwest of Athabasca. The 1989 population was reported as 251. The hamlet originated as a result of the northward expansion of the railway to Slave Lake and is named after a railway official.

Recreation & Tourism

- Smith's recreation facilities include:
 - gymnasium
 - two sports fields
 - curling rink
 - community hall
- Nearby facilities include:
 - Fawcett Lake Resort, 27 kilometres northeast of Smith (310 sites)
 - West Fawcett Lake Campground (18 km northeast) with 28 sites

Education

- Smith School, operated by the County of Athabasca, serves students to grade 9.
- The nearest high schools are located in Athabasca and Slave Lake.

Health Care Facilities

- Ambulance service is based in Smith and also serves the surrounding rural communities to the east and south.
- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, and optometrists, are located in Slave Lake.
- Athabasca Health Unit has an office in Smith.
- The Smith Legion manages four self-contained seniors' units.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Slave Lake Detachment provides police protection to Smith.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- The nearest offices of the federal government are located in Slave Lake.

- Provincial government offices in Smith include:
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Transportation & Utilities

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Slave Lake.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Scope* and *Lakeside Leader* from Slave Lake, and those from Athabasca (*Athabasca Advocate* and *Athabaskan*).
- Radio stations received include CKWA (Slave Lake), CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available and all telephone lines are private.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2A joins Highway 2, 12 kilometres south of Smith and provides access to Slave Lake, Athabasca, or Edmonton.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck, rail, and bus freight services are available to Smith.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily bus service is available from the junction of Highways 2A and 2, 12 kilometres south of Smith.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from the Athabasca River and is treated by filtration and chlorination. Distribution is by piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and disposal is by detention ponds and lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF ST. ISIDORE

Introduction

The Hamlet of St. Isidore is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 12 kilometres east of the Town of Peace River. The hamlet's distinct French heritage is characteristic of this part of the ID. In 1989 the estimated population of the hamlet was 193.

Land Use

- There are 75 residential lots in St. Isidore.
- The total number of vacant lots is 12, all of which are serviced.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- The following recreational facilities are available:
 - sports field
 - ball diamond
 - gymnasium
 - tennis court
 - community hall
 - outdoor skating rink
 - campground
- The French-Canadian heritage of residents is reflected in the local cultural and arts and crafts centre.
- The hamlet hosts a winter carnival each February which celebrates the local French-Canadian heritage.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in Peace River.
- St. Isidore School District 5054 is based in St. Isidore and operates the Ecole Heritage Regionale at Jean Côté.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Peace River Detachment provides police protection to St. Isidore.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- There is a post office in the hamlet.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Peace River.

Financial Services

- The hamlet is served by one credit union. Full banking services are available at Peace River.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Peace River Record Gazette*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 688 provides access to Highway 2 and Peace River.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to St. Isidore.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus service is provided by Greyhound Bus Lines from Peace River.
- Air Services:
 - Passenger and freight services are available at Peace River Airport.

Utilities

- Water supply is through run-off collection in a community reservoir. Water is completely treated and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF TROUT LAKE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Trout Lake is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 240 kilometres northeast of High Prairie, 250 kilometres north of Slave Lake and 250 kilometres east of Peace River. The 1989 population has been estimated at 290. The community is situated on the south shore of Graham Lake.

Land Use

- Residential land use is available through community leases by the Forestry, Lands & Wildlife Department of the provincial government.
- There is no specifically designated land for industrial purposes. Such designations are determined at the discretion of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife and development permits are granted by the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Trout Lake has a community hall and a ball diamond.
- Nearby facilities include East Peerless Lake, 15 kilometres north of Trout Lake with 10 campsites, a beach, and water-based recreation.

Education

- A public school to grade 12 is located in the community.
- The nearest separate schools are located in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.
- Trout Lake is served by an Alberta Vocational College which offers various levels of post-secondary training.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospitals are in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.
- Other health care facilities, including dentists and optometrists, are located in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.
- Athabasca Health Unit has a district office in the school.
- There are 2 resident community health representatives.
- Residential ground ambulance service is available in Red Earth Creek and air ambulance service is available from Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Red Earth Creek Detachment provides police protection to Trout Lake.
- A fire hall is maintained in the community.

Government Services

- The hamlet has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Northern Report*, *South Peace News* (High Prairie), *Scope* (Slave Lake), *Lakeside Leader* (Slave Lake), and *The Athabasca*.
- Radio stations received include Edmonton-based stations.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available and all telephone lines are party lines.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Trout Lake is located adjacent to a gravel road which extends east from Highway 88 providing direct access to High Prairie (southwest) via Secondary Highway 750, Slave Lake (south) via Highway 88, and Peace River (east) via Secondary Highway 686.
- Freight Services:
 - The nearest truck and bus/courier freight service is available in Red Earth Creek.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus service is available from High Prairie, Slave Lake and Peace River.
- Air Services:
 - There is an airstrip at Trout Lake.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from individual wells, subject to complete treatment and is distributed by truck.
- Sewage disposal uses septic tanks and privies.
- Garbage disposal is at a sanitary landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF WABASCA-DESMARAIS

Introduction

The Hamlet of Wabasca-Desmarais is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 120 kilometres northeast of Slave Lake on Secondary Highway 754 and 190 kilometres north of Athabasca on Secondary Highway 813. The two communities of Wabasca and Desmarais are situated between North and South Wabasca Lakes approximately six kilometres apart. They serve as a community focus for the Bigstone Cree Indian Band. The hamlet began as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post in 1858. In 1899, Treaty 8 was signed at Wabasca. In 1901, the Oblate Fathers and the Sisters of Providence opened a mission at Desmarais and the hamlet of Wabasca-Desmarais began to develop as a focal point for community meetings — a function which still continues.

Recreation & Tourism

- The hamlet has a sports field, community hall, and four ball diamonds.
- The schools have gymnasiums.
- Nearby recreation facilities include North Wabasca Campground (33 sites).

Education

- St. Theresa School, located in Wabasca, is operated by Northland School Division 61 and serves students to grade 6.
- The Misstassinay School, located in Desmarais, serves students from grades 1 through 12.
- Alberta Advanced Education provides an Alberta Vocational College which offers access to post-secondary training opportunities.

Health Care Facilities

- Wabasca-Desmarais community hospital is located in Desmarais.
- Athabasca Health unit has a district office at Wabasca-Desmarais.
- The nearest dentists and optometrists are located in Slave Lake, plus travel-in service for both.
- The Wabasca Senior Citizens Committee manages 12 self-contained units.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Wabasca-Desmarais Detachment, located in Desmarais, provides police protection to the area.
- The nearest fire hall is located at Wabasca.

Government Services

- There is a post office in Wabasca and in Desmarais.
- Provincial government departments located in Wabasca include Career Development and Employment, and Advanced Education.

Financial Services

- There is a Treasury Branch in Wabasca.
- Other banking services are in Slave Lake.

Communications

- Radio stations received include Edmonton-based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 754 provides access to Slave Lake and Secondary Highway 813 provides access to Calling Lake and Athabasca.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and air freight services are available.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus service is from Slave Lake.
- Air Services:
 - There is a 3800 ft. airstrip which can accommodate mid-size freight hauling aircraft.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Wabasca Lake, treated, and distribution is by piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF WIDEWATER

Introduction

The Hamlet of Widewater is located in Improvement District 17 approximately 20 kilometres west of Slave Lake on Highway 2. The 1989 population was reported as 203. The hamlet was originally established with the westward expansion of the Northern Alberta Railway.

Recreation & Tourism

- Recreation facilities include a sports field.
- Other recreational opportunities associated with Lesser Slave Lake are accessible from the hamlet.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in Slave Lake.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Slave Lake.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Slave Lake Detachment provides police protection to Widewater.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- Widewater has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Slave Lake.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Slave Lake.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Scope* and *Lakeside Leader* from Slave Lake.
- Radio stations received include CKWA (Slave Lake), CKYL (Peace River), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Widewater is accessible from Slave Lake by Highway 2.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight services are available.

Passenger Services:

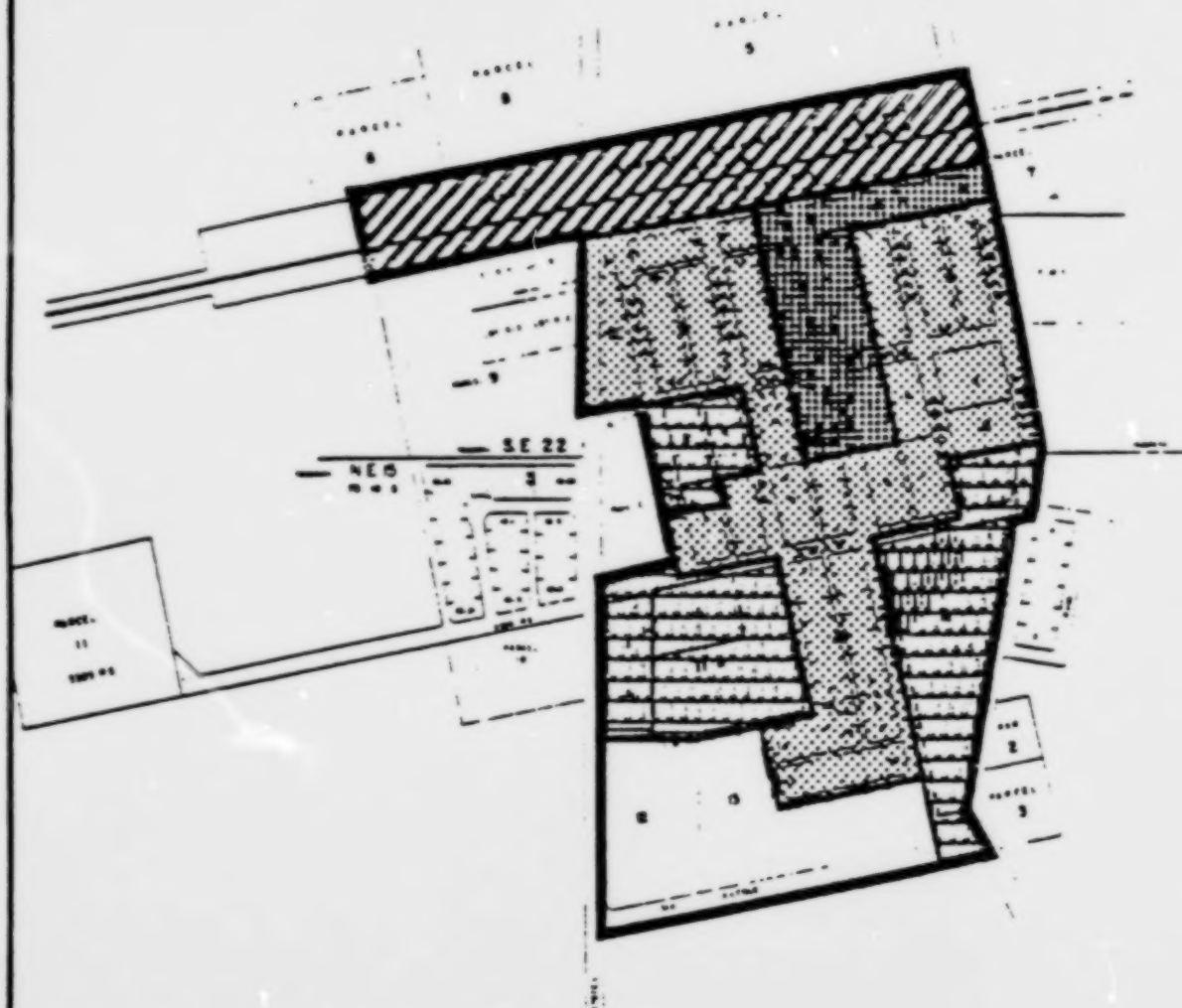
- The nearest bus service is from Slave Lake.

Air Services:

- Nearest airport is at Slave Lake, however there are no scheduled air services at Slave Lake.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Lesser Slave Lake and is completely treated. Distribution is by piped system.
- A piped sewage system is not presently in place; septic tanks are used for sewage disposal.
- Garbage disposal is at an open pit.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.



KINUSO

DISTRICTS	SYMBOLS
	Residential R-1
	General Commercial C-1
	Industrial M-1
	Parks and Institutional I
	Urban Reserve UR



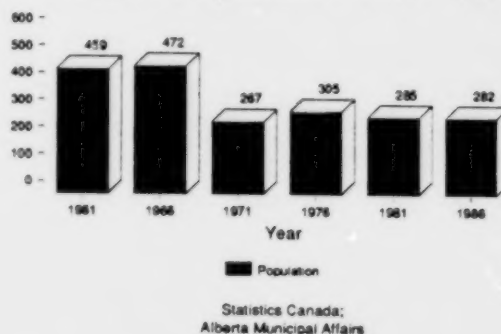
VILLAGE OF KINUSO

Introduction

The Village of Kinuso is located in ID 17, on Highway 2 approximately 45 kilometres west of Slave Lake and 85 kilometres east of High Prairie. The village was originally known as Swan River after the nearby river with the same name. The present name of Kinuso was derived from the Cree word meaning "fish".

Population Growth

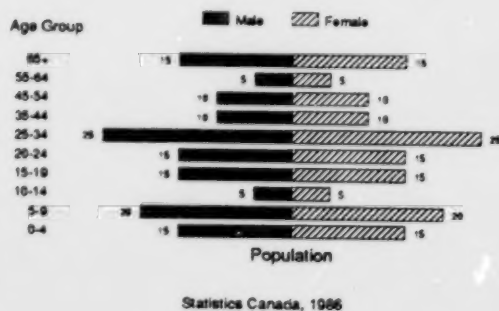
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- The village's population was at its highest during the 1960s.
- Between 1966 and 1971, a decrease of 43.4% was experienced which was partly off-set by an increase of 14.2% during the subsequent census period.
- Since 1976, the village's population has remained stable at just under 300.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

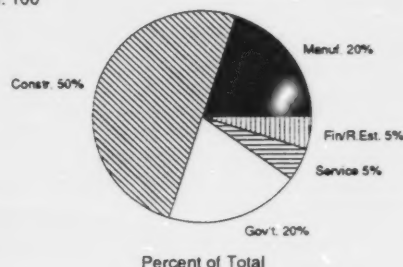


- 11% of the population are seniors (65+), 18.5% are aged 25 to 34, and 25.9% are aged nine or under.
- 51.9% of the population is aged 24 and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 100



Statistics Canada, 1986

- The village's economic base is defined by mixed farming, oil, and forestry.
- Kinuso's labor force is predominantly employed in construction-related occupations (50%).
- Manufacturing employment accounts for a further 20% of the labor force.
- Major employers in the village include:
 - Kinuso School
 - Kinuso Mercantile

Development Activity

- No building permit data are reported by the village for the 1979-89 period.
- The village reports 10 vacant and serviced residential lots.
- The village has six acres of vacant industrial land which is unserviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities offered in Kinuso include:
 - a curling rink
 - one community hall
 - one community park
 - two ball diamonds
 - one sports field
 - one gymnasium
- Tourist attractions and facilities include a museum.
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Assinneau River Recreation Area 15 kilometres east of Kinuso with 21 campsites

- Spruce Point Park 11 kilometres north of Kinuso offers 126 campsites, a beach, and water-based recreation
- Jerry Creek 11 kilometres north of Kinuso offering 30 campsites
- A marina is under construction at Spruce Point
- Local events and festivals include the Agricultural Society Fair held August 18 and 19.
- Accommodation in the village includes:
 - one hotel, 10 rooms

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - one public school to grade 12 including a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - nearest separate schools in High Prairie
 - post-secondary programs and courses, many linked to the universities of Calgary and Athabasca, available through the Alberta Vocational College, Slave Lake Campus
 - a municipal public library

Health Care

- Slave Lake General Hospital is the nearest hospital to Kinuso.
- The nearest medical centre is also in Slave Lake.
- There is one resident public health nurse in Kinuso. Other community health services are provided by the Athabasca Health Unit which maintains a district office in Kinuso.
- There are six self-contained seniors' units available.
- Ground and air ambulance service is available from Slave Lake.
- The nearest dentists and optometrists are located in Slave Lake.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection in Kinuso is provided by the RCMP Faust Detachment, consisting of five regular members and three vehicles.
- The village maintains a fire hall. There are 12 volunteer fire fighters and two fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- The post office is the only service of the federal government in the village.
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Advanced Education
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Transportation and Utilities

Financial Services

- The village is served by one bank, open two days a week.

Communications

- The local newspaper is the *Village Voice* and regional newspapers include the *Lakeside Leader*, *Scope*, and *South Peace News*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton-based stations.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2 links Kinuso to High Prairie in the west and Slave Lake in the east.
 - Highway 33 links Kinuso to Swan Hills (75 kilometres south).
 - 10% of the roads within the village are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Kinuso is served by truck and courier freight services. A single grain elevator serves the agricultural community.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides twice daily passenger bus service to Kinuso.
- Air Services:
 - Slave Lake and High Prairie offer the nearest airports, however scheduled air service is not available at those locations.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the Swan River and makes use of a municipal reservoir. Water is subject to filtration, chlorination, and coagulation and is distributed by a modern piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by lagoons.
- Household and business garbage collection is weekly. A modified landfill facility located five kilometres outside of Kinuso is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.

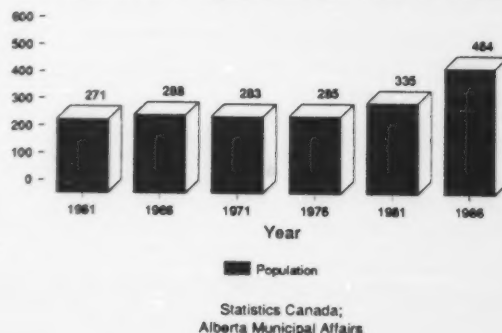
VILLAGE OF NAMPA

Introduction

Nampa is located 28 kilometres south of the Town of Peace River on Highway 2. The East Dunvegan and B.C. Railway reached Nampa shortly after 1916 which led to the building of a hotel and general store. In 1921, a post office was opened in response to the influx of people to the community. The name Nampa is from an Indian word meaning "the place". Nampa was incorporated as a village in 1958.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Since 1961, the village's population has grown from 271 to 464 in 1986.
- The population remained stable at just under 300 throughout the 1960s and early 1970s.
- The most significant growth occurred between 1981 and 1986 when the village experienced an increase of 38.8%.

Demographic Characteristics

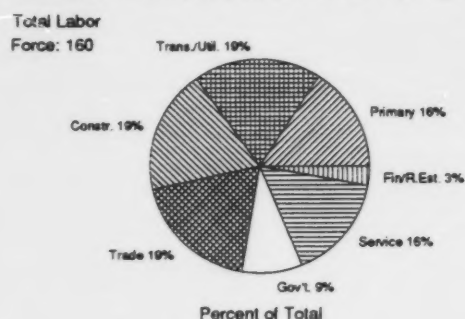
Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- Nampa's age-sex profile is generally characterized as being young.
- 45.2% of the population are aged 24 and under.
- 22.6% of the population is aged between 25 and 34 and 23.7% is aged 0 to 9.
- Of the relatively small proportion of seniors (65+) almost two-thirds are females.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

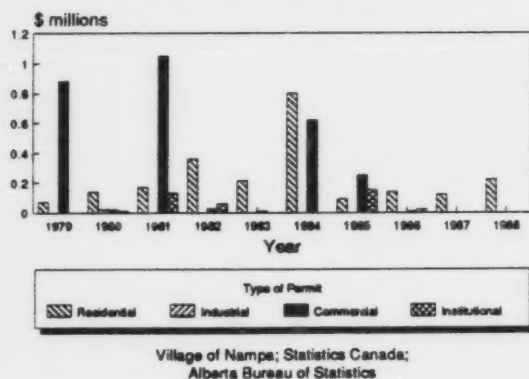


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The village's economic base is defined by agriculture with some oil servicing and lumbering.
- Transportation, utilities, trade, construction, primary and service sectors are the principal employers of the village's labor force.
- Major employers in Nampa include:
 - Boucher Bros. Lumber Ltd.
 - Nampa Hotel
 - Nampa Motors

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



- Development activity in Nampa has only exceeded values of over \$1 million twice: in 1981 and 1984.

- In 1981, commercial developments were valued at just over \$1 million and in 1984, such development was valued at approximately \$0.6 million.
- Residential development was greatest in 1984 when approximately \$0.8 million worth of permits were issued.
- Since 1984, development activity in Nampa has been limited.
- The village has 34 vacant residential lots, 14 of which are serviced.
- The village has 10 acres of vacant industrial land, all of which is serviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- The village has a number of recreation facilities including:
 - an indoor arena
 - two community halls
 - a curling rink
 - four ball diamonds
 - three community parks
 - one auditorium
 - three sports fields
 - one gymnasium
- Tourist attractions include Heart River Golf Course.
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Harmon Valley Park with day use and overnight facilities including 17 campsites, eight kilometres north and 23 kilometres east of Nampa
- Nampa hosts one annual festival, the Fall Fair on August 12th.
- Accommodation in the village includes:
 - one hotel, eight rooms
 - one motel, 15 units
 - municipal campground with six sites available for RV, trailer, or tent use

Education

- Educational opportunities available:
 - one public school and one separate school, both to grade 6
 - resident kindergarten/playschool at both schools
 - nearest public and separate high schools in Peace River
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospitals and medical clinics are in Peace River.
- Peace River Health Unit provides nursing visits and other services.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection in Nampa is provided by the Peace River Detachment of the RCMP, consisting of 22 regular members and 10 motor vehicles.
- The village maintains a fire hall. There are 20 volunteer fire fighters and three fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- There is a post office in Nampa. The nearest other government offices are in Peace River.

Financial Services

- The village is served by one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- The *Peace River Record Gazette* provides regional coverage.
- Radio station CKYL (Peace River), and Edmonton-based stations are received.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

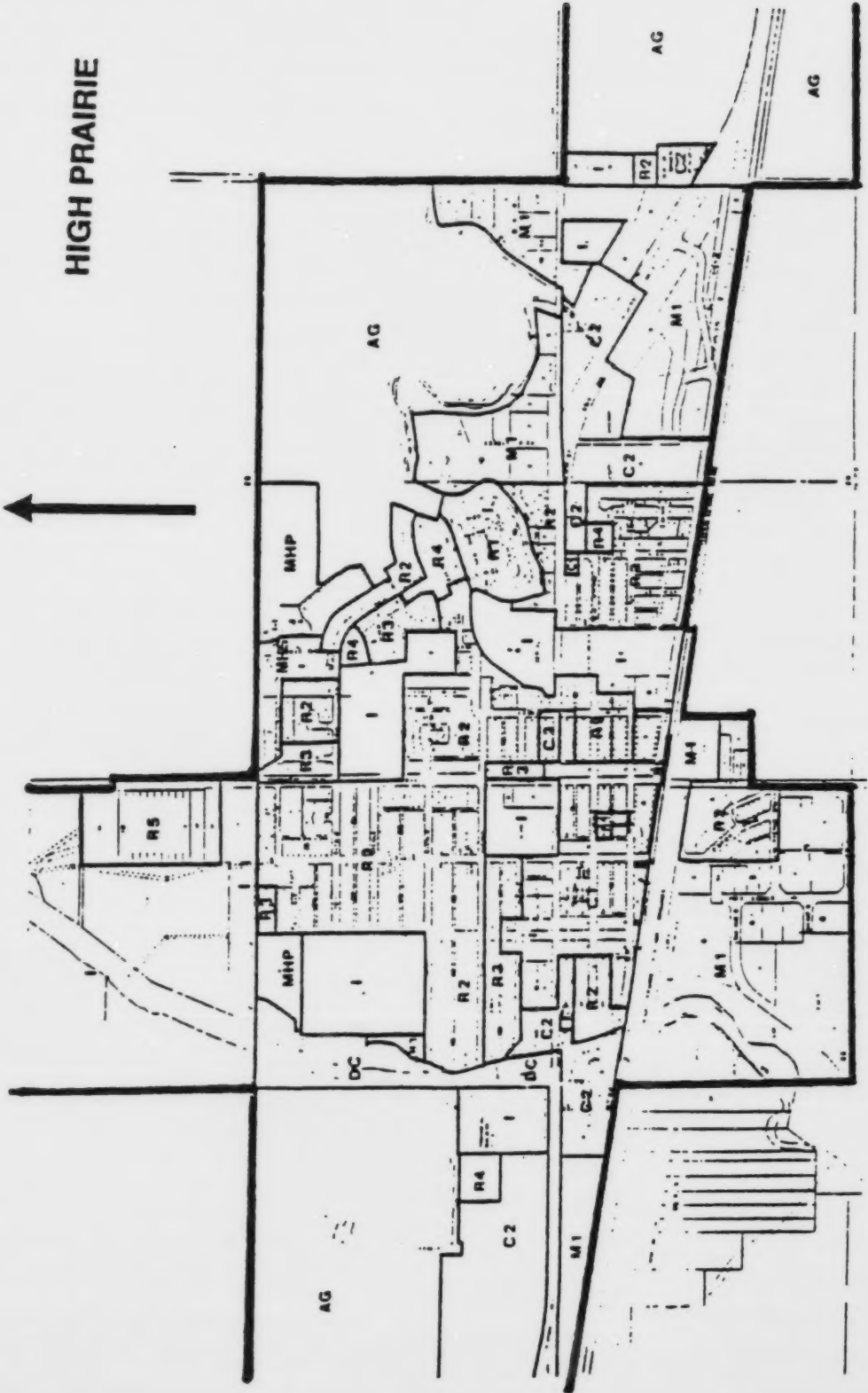
Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2 links Nampa to Peace River in the north and Valleyview in the south.
- Freight Services:
 - Nampa is served by truck, rail, and courier freight services. The three grain elevators in the village indicate the importance of shipments of agricultural products by rail to the south and west.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides twice daily passenger bus service to Peace River and Edmonton.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest scheduled passenger air and freight services are at Peace River.

Utilities

- Municipal water is taken from the Heart River. Water is subject to complete treatment and is distributed by a modern piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by detention ponds and lagoons.
- Household and business garbage collection is weekly. A sanitary landfill facility located one kilometre outside of Nampa is used for waste disposal.
- A 3-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

HIGH PRAIRIE



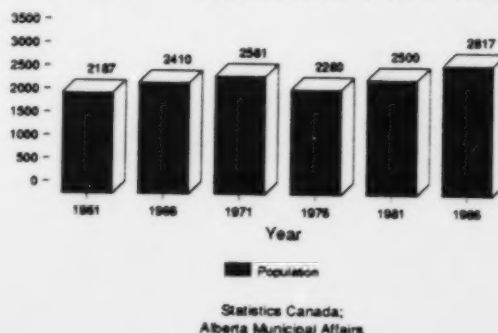
TOWN OF HIGH PRAIRIE

Introduction

The Town of High Prairie is located in ID 17 on Highway 2 approximately 132 kilometres west of the Town of Slave Lake and 112 kilometres southeast of the Town of Peace River. It is a service centre for the surrounding agricultural region. As the town grew, additional functions related to government and resource industry servicing has made a significant contribution to the town's regional role.

Population Growth

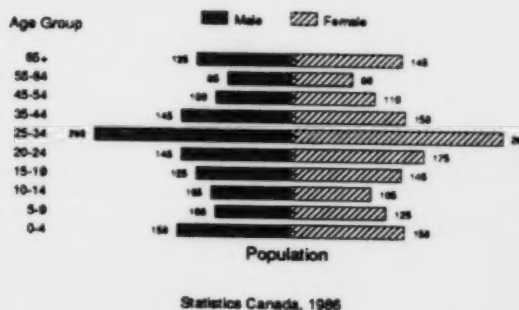
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Since 1961 the town's population has increased from 2187 to 2817.
- Growth was steady during the 1960s to 1971, but the town experienced a negative trend between 1971 and 1976.
- Growth of 23.6% has occurred since 1976.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

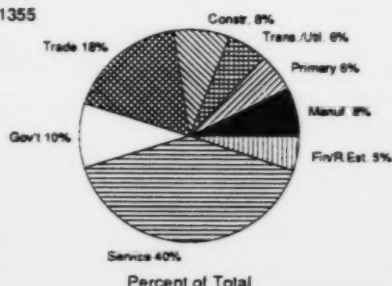


- The stability of the town's population is shown by the age-sex profile.
- Each age group is well-represented, with the seniors (65+), 25-34 and 0-4 groups containing the most individuals.
- 47.2% of the population is aged 24 and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 1355

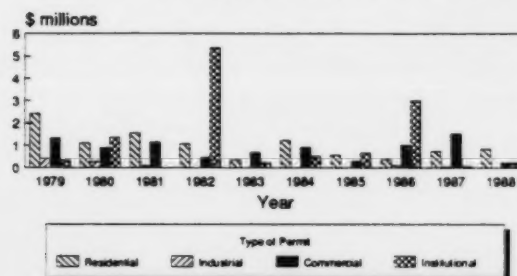


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The economic base of High Prairie is defined by agriculture, forestry and public administration.
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in service occupations (40%).
- Employment in occupations related to trade (18%) and government (10%) activities account for close to one-third of the town's labor force.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - Buchanan's Lumber
 - Alberta Government

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of High Prairie;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Two institutional developments, one in 1982 valued at over \$5 million and one in 1986 valued at over \$3 million, have been the major investments in the town during the 1980s.
- Generally, the annual average value of building permits issued in the town has been \$3 million.
- The town has 44 vacant residential lots, 38 of which are serviced.
- The town has 26 acres of designated industrial land, 15 of which are serviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in High Prairie includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - an outdoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - two community halls
 - three community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - seven sports fields
 - 10 ball diamonds
 - four gymnasiums
 - a bowling alley
 - movie and live theatre
- Tourism attractions include:
 - hunting and fishing
 - rodeo
 - museum

- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Shaw's Point Campground
 - Hilliard's Bay Provincial Park, 40 kilometres north, with 189 campsites, beaches, trails and water-based recreation opportunities
 - Winagami Lake Provincial Park, 30 kilometres northwest, with 64 campsites and water-based recreation
 - a 9-hole golf course, High Prairie and District Golf Club
- Local events and festivals:
 - Trade Fair (April)
 - Indoor Rodeo (May)
 - High Prairie Rodeo (July)
 - Agricultural Fair
 - Thresherman's Association Open Field Day (July)
 - Fishing Derby (last weekend in August)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - one hotel, 12 rooms
 - four motels, total of 120 units
 - Lion's campground with 18 sites available for RV, trailer or tent use

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - four public schools including a high school and a public resident kindergarten/ playschool
 - one separate school to grade 10 with resident kindergarten; nearest separate high school at Donnelly (64 kilometres northeast)
 - post-secondary programs and courses available through the High Prairie Further Education Council and the Alberta Vocational College, Grouard Campus
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- High Prairie Regional Health Complex
 - 75 acute-care beds, 16 newborn bassinets, eight hostel beds
 - 13 active departments
 - total professional staff of 53 including six general practitioners
- J.B. Wood Nursing Home
 - 50 beds
 - total professional staff of eight
- The Heart River Foundation operates a 65 bed seniors' home in the town. There are also 24 self-contained seniors' units available.

- Resident ground ambulance service is available from High Prairie, complemented by air ambulance service from Peace River.
- Peace River Health Unit maintains an office in the town.
- Other medical services include a medical clinic, two dentists, and two optometrists.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP High Prairie Detachment with 17 regular members, and seven motor vehicles.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are 26 volunteer fire fighters and four fire fighting vehicles available.

Government Services

- High Prairie is a sub-regional centre for the provincial government, and is also the administrative centre for Improvement District 17 (Central).
- Federal Government Departments:
 - post office
 - Canada Employment Centre
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Advanced Education
 - Family & Social Services
 - AADAC
 - Solicitor General
 - Agriculture
 - Transportation & Utilities
 - Career Development & Employment
 - Forestry Lands and Wildlife
 - Attorney General
 - Recreation and Parks
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Metis Settlement Transition Commission

Financial Services

- The town is served by two banks and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

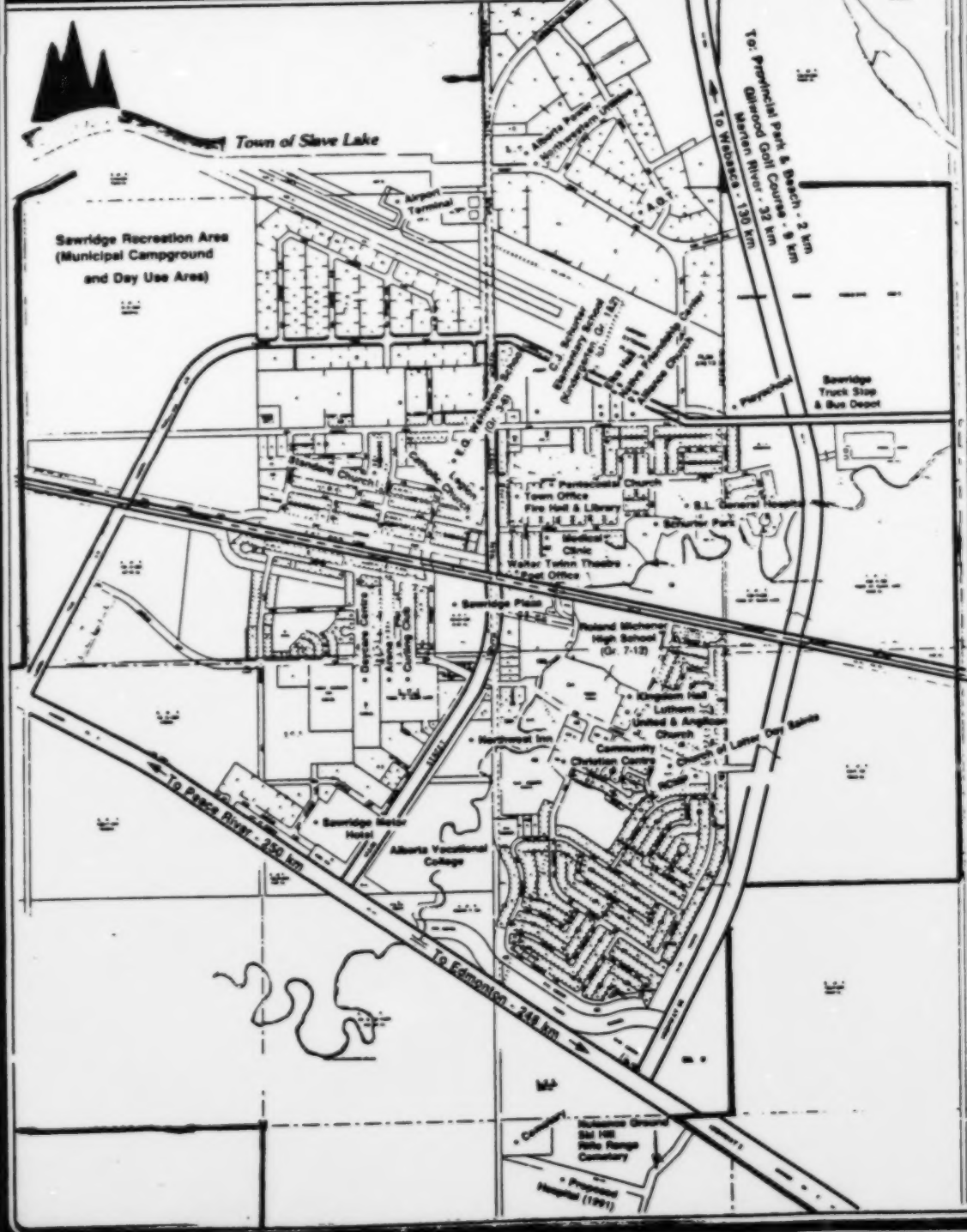
- Local newspaper is the *High Prairie Mirror*. Regional newspaper is the *South Peace News*.
- Radio stations CFGP and CJXX (Grande Prairie) and CKYL (Peace River) are received as well as CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton-based stations.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2 links High Prairie to Peace River in the northwest, and Slave Lake in the east.
 - 98% of the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - High Prairie is served by truck, rail, air, and courier freight services.
 - The town has three grain elevators which serve the surrounding region.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides passenger bus service four times a day to Edmonton and Peace River.
- Air Services:
 - Air access is provided by the town's airport which has a paved and lighted 3000 ft. runway; however the nearest scheduled air services are at Peace River and Grande Prairie.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the West Prairie River. Water is completely treated and is distributed by a modern piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal makes use of detention ponds.
- Household garbage is collected once per week; collection from businesses occurs daily on a contract basis. A modified landfill facility located six kilometres outside of High Prairie is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase, and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity services.



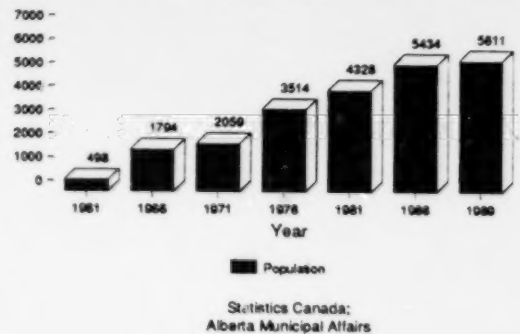
TOWN OF SLAVE LAKE

Introduction

The Town of Slave Lake is located on Highway 2, approximately 251 kilometres north of Edmonton on the southeast shore of Lesser Slave Lake. The town was originally named Sawridge and located north of the present townsite. The present site was selected to take advantage of the northern railway line. Slave Lake is now an important regional centre for the expanding forestry, retail oil and gas industries, and government services.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1989



- Rapid growth occurred between 1961 and 1966 when the population increased by 260%.
- A second significant increase of 71% occurred between 1971 and 1976.
- Steady growth has occurred during the 1980s as the population increased from 4328 in 1981 to 5611 in 1989.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

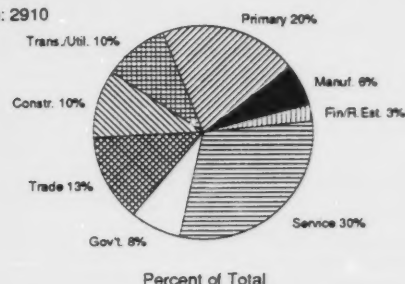


- The age profile of Slave Lake's residents is relatively young.
- Almost one-quarter of the population is aged between 25 and 34.
- There is a relatively high proportion (39.5%) of children (0-19 age group).
- Seniors aged 65 or more account for just 2.2% of the total population.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 2910

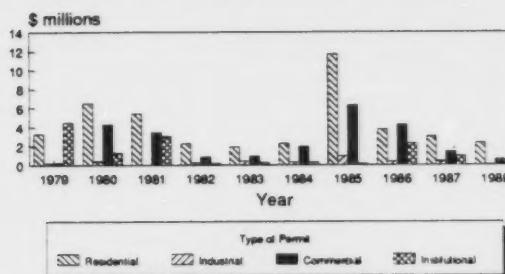


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined by oil and gas, forestry, and government services.
- The service and government sectors account for 38% of total employment; 20% of the labor force is employed in primary sector occupations.
- Major employers in the town are oil and forestry companies, including:
 - Zeidler Forest Products
 - Unocal
 - Weldwood
 - Chevron
 - Vanderwell
 - Amoco
 - Ultramar
 - Husky Oil
 - Alberta Energy Co.
 - Nova Corp
 - PetroCanada
 - Alberta Government

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Slave Lake;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Development activity declined between 1982 and 1984.
- In 1985, residential and commercial developments were valued at \$11 million and \$6 million, respectively.
- Between 1986 and 1988 development activity was relatively stable at approximately \$6 million per year.
- 1989 was a record-setting year with total building permits of \$19,334,000.
- The town has 151 vacant residential lots, 101 of which are serviced.
- The town has 30 acres of vacant industrial land; some of which is serviced.
- Slave Lake Housing Authority manages 52 community housing units.
- New developments include:
 - Alberta Vocational College complex with indoor public pool
 - two strip malls, total of 28,000 ft.²
 - one shopping mall (102,000 ft.²)

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Slave Lake includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - movie and live theatre
 - a curling rink
 - three community halls
 - nine community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - one sports field
 - 11 ball diamonds

- four gymnasiums
- bowling alley
- Tourist attractions include:
 - tourist information centre
 - guides/outfitters
 - sport fishing
 - Sawridge Recreation Area
 - Grizzly Ridge Ski Area
 - hunting
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Lesser Slave Lake Provincial Park including a 9-hole golf course, 113 campsites
 - Assinneau River Provincial Recreation Area with 21 campsites
 - Spruce Point Park
 - Diamond Willow resort, north of town on Highway 88
- Local events and festivals
 - Sandcastle Championship (July 1)
 - Riverboat Daze (July 28)
 - Trade Fair (September 16)
 - Native Friendship Days (last weekend in September)
 - "Golden Pike" Fishing Derby (throughout summer)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - three hotels, total of 270 rooms
 - three motels, total of 163 units
 - Sawridge Recreation Area with 32 sites and power

Education

- A variety of educational opportunities are available:
 - three public schools to grade 12
 - a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - a separate school with developing educational facilities and programs
 - Alberta Vocational College headquartered in Slave Lake offers various levels of post-secondary training
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- Slave Lake General Hospital
 - 39 acute-care beds, seven newborn bassinets
 - 10 active departments
 - total professional staff of 36 including eight general practitioners
- There are 20 self-contained seniors' units managed by the local branch of the Canadian Legion.
- Resident ground and air ambulance service is available.

- Athabasca Health Unit maintains an office in the town.
- Other services include a medical clinic, a physiotherapy clinic, five public health nurses, two dentists, and two optometrists.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Slave Lake Detachment, consisting of 14 regular members, five motor vehicles, two snow vehicles, and one boat.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There is one full-time fire chief, 32 volunteer fire fighters and four fire fighting/rescue vehicles.

Government Services

- Slave Lake is an important sub-regional centre for the provincial government.
- Federal Government Departments:
 - Canada Employment Centre
 - post office
 - Environment Canada
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Advanced Education
 - Municipal Affairs
 - AADAC
 - Family & Social Services
 - Attorney General
 - Forestry Lands and Wildlife
 - Career Development & Employment
 - Solicitor General
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Health
 - Public Works, Supply and Services
 - Recreation and Parks

Financial Services

- The town is served by two banks and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

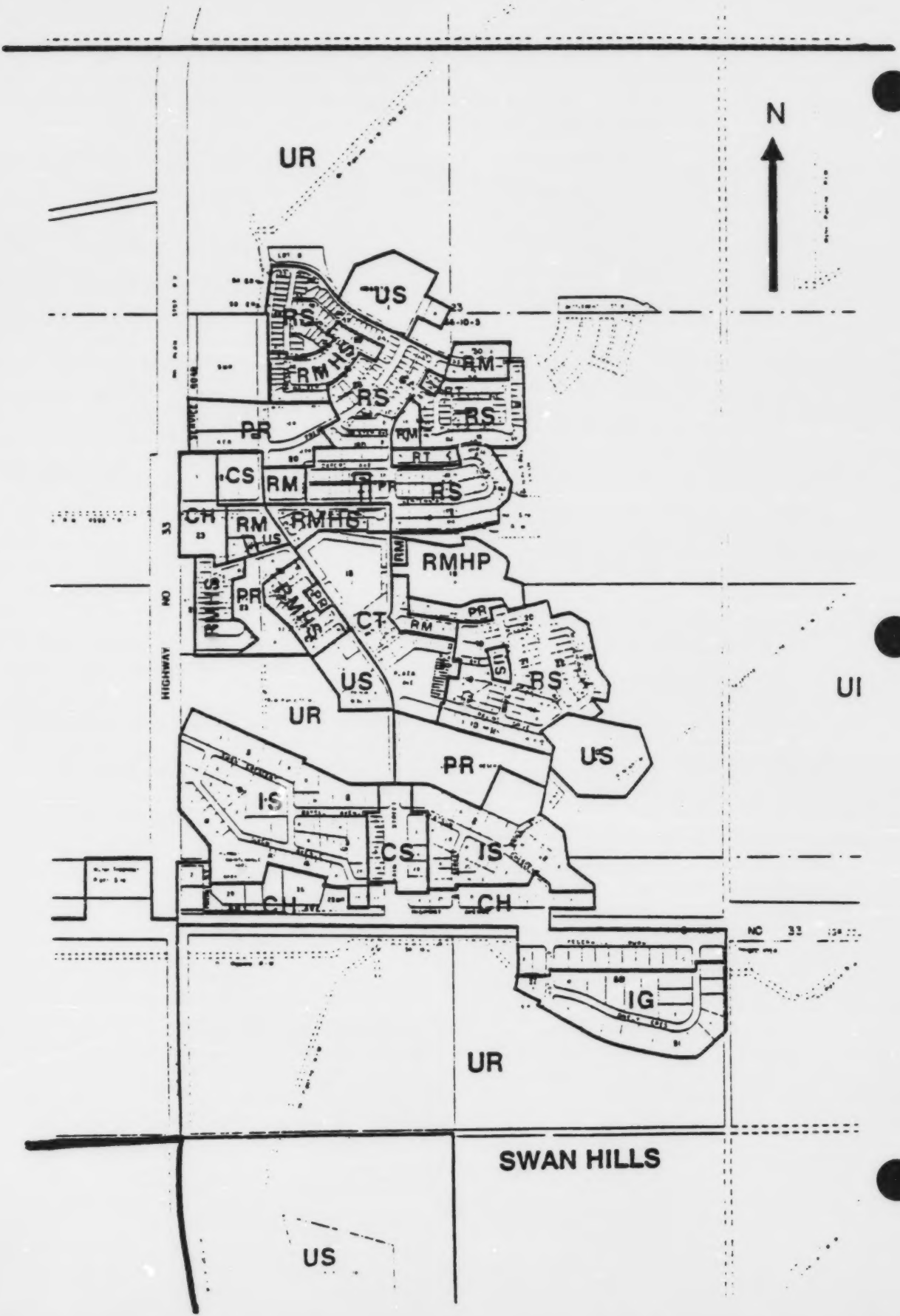
- The local newspapers are the *Scope* and *Lakeside Leader*.
- The locally broadcast radio station is CKWA.
- Satellite cable television service is available.
- Telephone service is provided by Alberta Government Telephones.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 2 links Slave Lake to High Prairie in the west and Edmonton to the south. Highway 88 provides northerly access to Red Earth and Fort Vermilion.
- Freight Services:
 - Slave Lake is served by truck and courier freight services. There are no grain elevators in Slave Lake.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides passenger bus service daily to Edmonton and Peace River.
- Air Services:
 - Air access is accommodated by a paved and lighted airport.
 - Charter flights/services are available.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Lesser Slave Lake. Water is completely treated and fluoridated. Distribution is by piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and treatment is by three lagoons.
- Household garbage collection is weekly; collection from businesses occurs one to five times per week. A modified landfill facility located one kilometre outside of Slave Lake is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase, and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.



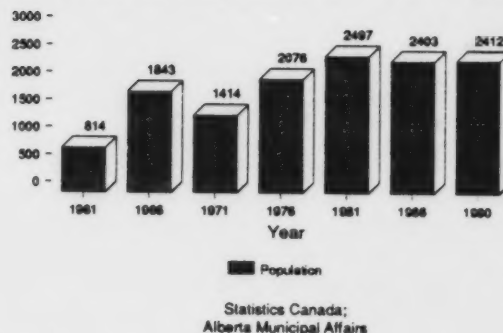
TOWN OF SWAN HILLS

Introduction

The Town of Swan Hills is located in ID 17 at the intersection of Highways 32 and 33. The town is approximately 114 kilometres southwest of Slave Lake, and 209 kilometres northwest of Edmonton. The town was named after the surrounding terrain which itself was named after an Indian legend. Swan Hills has grown from a new town into a fully equipped service centre for the oil and gas industry.

Population Growth

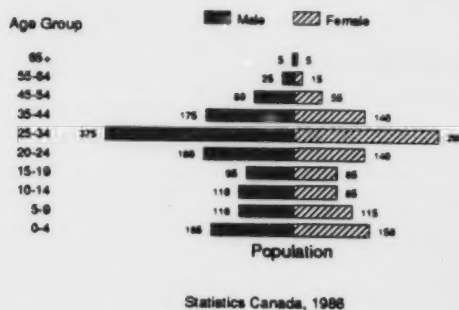
Historic Population: 1961-1990



- Since 1961, the town's population has grown from 814 to 2412 in 1990.
- Growth has responded to fluctuating activity in the oil and gas sector. Between 1961 and 1966 the town experienced a population increase of 126%.
- By 1981, the population had reached 2497 and has remained at about this level throughout the 1980s.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

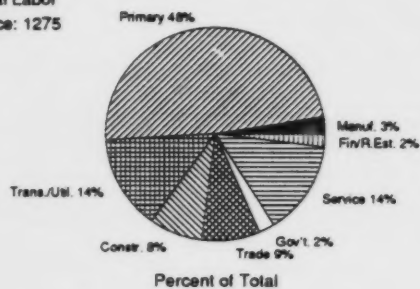


- The relative newness and resource nature of the town is reflected in the age-sex profile.
- Only 2.1% of the total population is older than 55.
- The most represented age group in the town is that of 25 to 34-year-olds.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

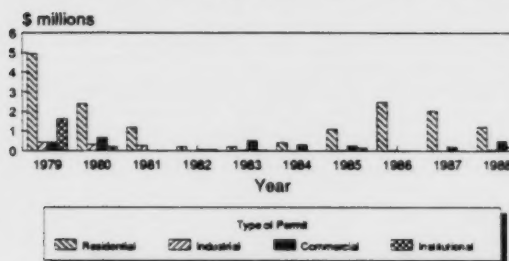
Total Labor
Force: 1275



Statistics Canada, 1986

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Swan Hills;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics
NOTE: \$6.9m Inst. Permits (1984)

- The town's economic base is defined by oil and gas, and industrial waste disposal.
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in primary sector occupations (48%).
- Employment in occupations related to service (14%) and transportation/utilities (14%) make up the largest proportion of the remaining labor force.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - Esso Resources
 - Amoco Canada
 - Home Oil
 - Shell Resources
 - Chem-Security Waste Management
 - Swan Hills General Hospital

- The oil boom of the late 1970s is reflected by the value of residential development (\$5 million) in 1979.
- Development activity dropped through the early to mid-1980s.
- Since 1985, residential investments have recovered somewhat, averaging approximately \$1.9 million annually.
- The town has 11 vacant residential lots, all of which are serviced.
- The town has 20 acres of vacant industrial land which is fully serviced. There are also eight acres of fully serviced highway commercial land.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Swan Hills includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - an indoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - one community hall
 - community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - sports fields
 - one ball diamond
 - one gymnasium
 - downhill & cross-country skiing facilities
 - movie and live theatre
- Tourist attractions and facilities include:
 - Trapper Lea's Cabin Historic Site
 - tourist information centre
 - Waste Management Centre tours

- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Krause Lake Snowmobile Area, six kilometres south of town
 - several campgrounds, including Trapper Lea's, Christina Lake, Edith Lake, Freeman River, Freeman Lake, and Grizzly, offer a total of 64 campsites
 - Goose Mountain Ecological Reserve
 - Carson-Pegasus Provincial Park (45 km south)
- Local events and festivals
 - Keyano Days (last weekend in May)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - one hotel, 17 rooms
 - three motels, total of 64 units
 - Four Seasons campground with 24 sites available for RV, trailer or tent use

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - one public school to grade 9 with a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - post-secondary programs and courses offered through the Alberta Vocational College, Slave Lake Campus
 - a municipal public library
 - public high school in Barrhead; separate schools in Whitecourt

Health Care Facilities

- Swan Hills General Hospital
 - 20 acute-care-beds, four newborn bassinets
 - eight active departments
 - total professional staff of 14 including three general practitioners
- The nearest nursing homes are at High Prairie and Barrhead.
- There is no seniors' accommodation in the town.
- Resident ground ambulance service is available, complemented by air ambulance service from Whitecourt.
- Sturgeon Health Unit provides additional community health care services.
- Other services include a medical clinic, and one resident public health nurse. A dentist visits three times each week.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Swan Hills Detachment, consisting of seven regular members with three motor vehicles.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are one full-time and 22 volunteer fire fighters and three fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- The post office is the only federal government service in Swan Hills.
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Advanced Education
 - Solicitor General
 - Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
 - Attorney General

Financial Services

- The town is served by one bank and a Treasury Branch agency.

Communications

- The local newspaper is the *Grizzly Gazette*.
- Radio stations from Edmonton are regularly received.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 33 (Grizzly Trail) links Swan Hills to Highway 2 (High Prairie and Slave Lake) 71 kilometres north, and Barrhead 100 kilometres southeast.
 - Highway 32 joins to Highway 43, 69 kilometres south of Swan Hills.
 - 95% of the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Swan Hills is served by truck and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily passenger bus service to Swan Hills.
- Air Services:
 - Air access is facilitated by the local paved airstrip.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Freeman Lake. Water is completely treated and is distributed by a modern piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by detention ponds and lagoons.
- Household and business garbage collection is weekly. A sanitary landfill facility located two kilometres outside of Swan Hills is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.

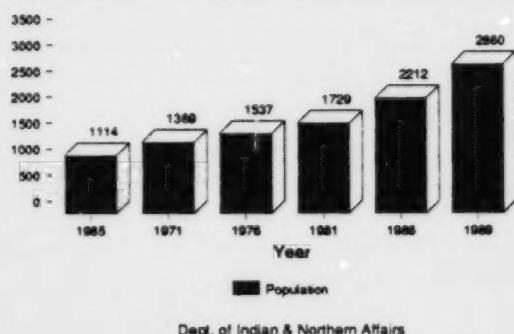
BIGSTONE CREE INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 166, 166A, 166B, 166C, 166D, 183

Introduction

Residents of Bigstone Cree Band live on six reserves. The Jean Baptiste Gambler Reserve 183 is located on the eastern bank of Calling Lake approximately 70 kilometres north of Athabasca on Secondary Highway 813. The Wabasca Reserves 166, 166A, 166B, 166C, and 166D are approximately 190 kilometres north of Athabasca along the banks of the North Wabasca Lake and South Wabasca Lake. In total, the reserve area extends over 21171 hectares.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



- The 1989 population was approximately 2860. Since 1986, the population has increased from 2212 to the present total.
- Approximately 61% of the band members live on the reserve.

Housing

- There are 404 housing units on the six reserves.

Economic Activities and Employment

- Present economic activities include the operation of a sawmill and associated logging activities. The mill is owned privately by one of the band members.
- Development proposals under consideration include a guide/outfitting operation and a training program for industrial machinery operation through Keyano College.
- There may be some potential for employment in association with oil and gas well drilling on reserve lands.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include three ball diamonds and two outdoor rinks.
- The Desmarais Centre in the hamlet serves as a gymnasium.
- An arena has been proposed but a commitment to funding has yet to be approved.

Education

- A public high school to grade 12 is located in Desmarais. The nearest separate schools are in High Prairie.

Health Care

- The nearest hospitals are in Wabasca-Desmarais and Athabasca.
- Health services on reserve are provided by an Athabasca Health Unit District Office.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Slave Lake and Athabasca.
- Ground and air ambulance services are available to the band from Slave Lake and Athabasca.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Desmarais Detachment. This detachment has three regular members and five vehicles.
- Fire protection is provided from Wabasca-Desmarais.

Government Services

- Alberta Career Development and Employment has an office in Wabasca.
- All other available government services are in Slave Lake and Athabasca.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are at Slave Lake and Athabasca.

Communications

- Off-air television (CBC) is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Access to the Bigstone Cree Band Reserves is by Secondary Highway 754 from Slave Lake and by Secondary Highway 813 from Athabasca.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and air freight services are available to the Hamlet of Wabasca-Desmarais.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus service is from Slave Lake for the Wabasca Reserves 166, 166A, 166B, 166C and 166D.
 - The nearest bus service is from Athabasca for the Jean Baptiste Gambler Reserve 183.
- Air Services:
 - There is a 3800 ft. airstrip at the Hamlet of Wabasca-Desmarais.

Utilities

- Water is supplied to the Wabasca Reserves from Wabasca Lake and distributed by a piped system to core areas. More remote areas have water trucked in. Water is treated at a treatment plant operated by ID 17.
- Local sewage is collected by a piped system in core areas, with disposal occurring at the off-reserve lagoons.
- Garbage disposal makes use of an open pit.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a single-phase system.

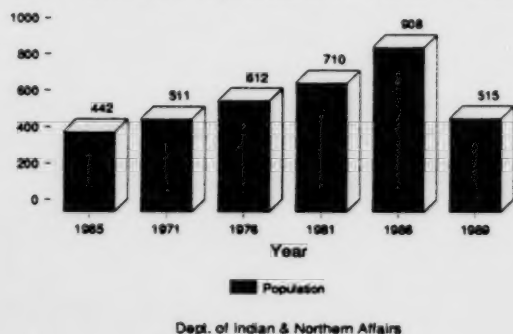
DRIFTPILE INDIAN BAND: RESERVE 150

Introduction

The Driftpile Band resides on one reserve located 70 kilometres west of Slave Lake and 48 kilometres east of High Prairie. In total, the reserve area extends over 6351 hectares. The reserve is situated adjacent to Highway 2. The band was originally known as Kinosayo's Band and consisted of people living in the areas of the Driftpile River, Swan River, Sucker Creek, Sawridge, and Grouard areas. These bands collectively signed Treaty 8 in 1899. Resident services and facilities for the band are located in the community of Driftpile on reserve.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



- The 1989 population was 515.
- Slightly fewer than half of the total number of band members live on reserve; 439 and 569 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 95 housing units on the reserve.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The major economic activity of the band is its farm. This is a mixed farming operation and provides produce to local residents.
- Some part-time and seasonal work is found in fire fighting and the forestry industry.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include a gymnasium, community hall, two ball diamonds, a sports field, and rodeo grounds. Lesser Slave Lake also offers a variety of recreation opportunities.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in High Prairie.

Education

- An elementary and junior high school is located on the reserve. The nearest high school is located in High Prairie.
- Post-secondary opportunities and secondary upgrading are available through Alberta Vocational College, Grouard Campus.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital is at High Prairie.
- Health services on reserve are provided at the reserve's health centre operated by Health and Welfare Canada and staffed by one resident nurse.
- Doctors visit weekly and dentists every other week.
- Ground ambulance service is available to the band from High Prairie with air ambulance located at Slave lake (70 kilometres east).

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Faust Detachment. This detachment includes five regular members and three vehicles.
- Fire protection for the reserve is provided from the reserve's fire hall.

Government Services

- Driftpile has a post office.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.
- Other government offices are in Slave Lake and High Prairie.

Financial Services

- There are no financial institutions on reserve.

Communications

- Satellite and microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- **Roads:**
 - The main access to the Driftpile Band reserve is by Highway 2 which connects the reserve to High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- **Freight Services:**
 - The highway location provides the band with truck and courier freight service.
- **Passenger Services:**
 - Bus service is also provided by buses travelling Highway 2 between Slave Lake and High Prairie.
- **Air Services:**
 - The nearest airport is located at High Prairie, however scheduled air service is not available at High Prairie.

Utilities

- Water, which is completely treated, is taken from Lesser Slave Lake. Distribution is by piped system.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system or truck in remote areas, and disposal is by lagoons and septic tanks.
- There is no landfill or open pit on reserve. Garbage is trucked off-reserve to a landfill operated by ID 17.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a 3-phase system.

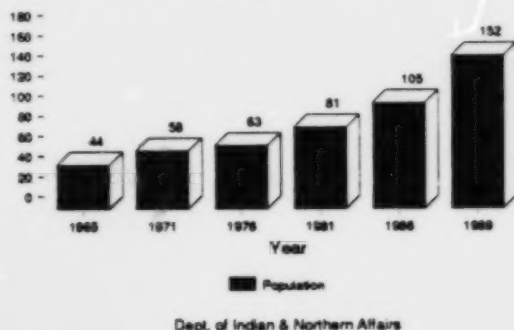
GROUARD INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 150B, 150C, 150D

Introduction

The Grouard Band resides on three reserves at the western end of Lesser Slave Lake, approximately 35 kilometres east of High Prairie. In total, the reserve area extends over 441 hectares.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



- The 1989 population was 152. Since 1986, the population has increased from 105 to the present total.
- Approximately half of the total number of band members live on reserve; 50 and 68 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 16 housing units on the reserve.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The Grouard Alberta Vocational College and the Kapown Centre are the main source of employment opportunities.
- Seasonal work in the oil, gas and forestry sectors is available, although it is dependent upon local demand from these industries.
- Off reserve employment opportunities are found at High Prairie.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include two ball diamonds and a sports field.

- Hilliard's Bay Provincial Park is located approximately 15 kilometres east of the Hamlet of Grouard on the northwestern shore of Lesser Slave Lake. The park offers a variety of recreation opportunities including group camping, interpretive programs, boat launches, fishing and a beach, as well as 189 campsites.
- The main tourist attraction is the Grouard Mission Museum which commemorates the history of the original mission established by Catholic priests arriving in the area.
- Annual festivals and events include:
 - Kapown Centre "Get Together"
 - Bass Fishing Tournament at Lesser Slave Lake
- The nearest hotels and motels are in High Prairie.

Education

- A public elementary school to grade 9 is in the Hamlet of Grouard. Public junior high and high schools, as well as separate schools are all located in High Prairie.
- The Alberta Vocational College at Grouard offers grades 10, 11, and 12, as well as special education programming.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic are both at High Prairie.
- Health services on reserve are provided by the Peace River Health Unit which provides weekly visits by a nurse.
- Physicians, dentists and optometrists are available in High Prairie.
- Ground ambulance service is available to the band from High Prairie with air ambulance facilities at Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP High Prairie Detachment.
- Fire protection for the reserve is provided through an agreement with ID 17 (Central) which maintains a firehall in Grouard.

Government Services

- All available government services are in High Prairie.
- The band administration is the only local administration service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are at High Prairie.

Communications

- Off-air or satellite reception provides television service.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Grouard Band reserves is by Secondary Highway 750, north from Highway 2 at Enilda.
- Freight Services:
 - Enilda is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for bus, rail, and truck freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Buses pick-up and drop-off at Enilda.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at High Prairie, however scheduled air services are not available at High Prairie.

Utilities

- Water is supplied to the reserves through an agreement with ID 17 (Central). Water is taken from Lesser Slave Lake which is subject to coagulation, filtration, and chlorination. Distribution on the reserves is by piped system.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system and disposal is by lagoons.
- Garbage disposal makes use of an open pit.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a single-phase system.

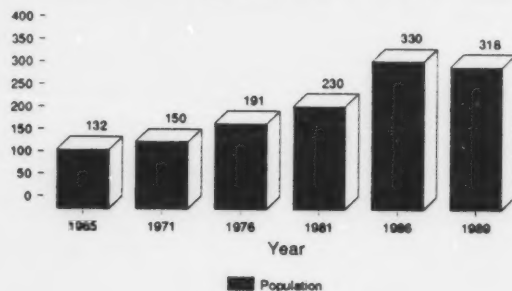
SWAN RIVER INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 150E, 150F

Introduction

The Swan River Band resides on two reserves, 150E and 150F, at the southern end of Lesser Slave Lake just north of Kinuso. The reserves are located approximately 45 kilometres west of the Town of Slave Lake on Highway 2. In total, the reserve area extends over 4321 hectares.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

- The 1989 population was 318. Since 1986, the population has decreased from 330 to the present total.
- Approximately 45% of band members live on reserve; 143 and 165 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 48 housing units on the two reserves.

Economic Activities and Employment

- Surrounding forestry and agricultural sectors provide employment to band members.
- Recent job-creation programs by the band administration has assisted in providing employment opportunities.
- Off-reserve employment opportunities are found at Slave Lake.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include:
 - a curling rink (shared with Kinuso)
 - a sports field
 - a community hall
 - two ball diamonds
- Assineau River Recreation Area is located 15 kilometres east of Kinuso. There are 21 campsites available.
- Spruce Point Park, 11 kilometres northwest of Kinuso, offers a variety of recreation opportunities including group camping, boat launches, swimming, fishing, and hiking, as well as 126 campsites.
- The nearest hotels and motels are in Slave Lake.

Education

- A public elementary school is located in Kinuso. The nearest public junior and high schools are in Slave Lake.
- Separate schools are located in High Prairie.
- The Alberta Vocational College at Grouard offers grades 10, 11, and 12, as well as special educational programming.
- A public library is available in Kinuso.

Health Care

- A health centre is located on reserve and staffed by a visiting nurse twice per week.
- The nearest hospital is in Slave Lake.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Slave Lake.
- Ground and air ambulance service is available to the band from Slave Lake.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Faust Detachment. This detachment includes five regular members and three vehicles.
- Fire protection for the reserve is provided by Kinuso which maintains a fire hall.

Government Services

- All available government services are located in Slave Lake.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- There is a bank available in the Village of Kinuso, open two days a week.

Communications

- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The Swan River Band Reserves are north of Kinuso off Highway 2.
- Freight Services:
 - There is courier/bus freight service into Kinuso. Slave Lake is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for rail and truck freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Passenger bus service is available at Kinuso with scheduled service twice per day.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at High Prairie, however the nearest scheduled air services are at Peace River.

Utilities

- Water taken from the Swan River and individual or community wells is subject to complete water treatment. Distribution on the reserves is by piped system and by truck.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of by detention ponds.
- Garbage disposal makes use of a sanitary landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by single and 3-phase systems.

WHITEFISH LAKE INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 155, 155A, 155B

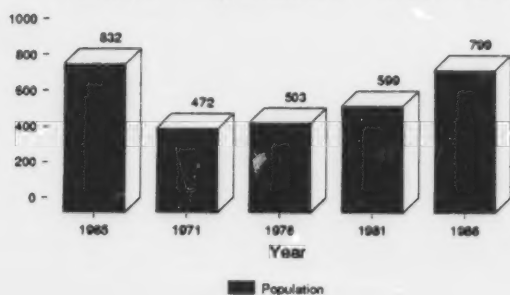
Introduction

The Whitefish Lake Band occupies three reserves, 155, 155A and 155B, situated around Utikuma Lake. In total, the reserve area extends over 4848 hectares. The reserves are located 110 kilometres northeast of High Prairie off Secondary Highway 750, 145 kilometres northwest of Slave Lake off Highway 88, and 10 kilometres north of the Gift Lake Metis Settlement.

Resident facilities and services for the band are located in the community of Atikameg on reserve.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1986



Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

- Over half of the band members live on reserve; 271 and 420 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 127 housing units on the three reserves.

Economic Activities and Employment

- Seasonal, locally generated labor projects along with fishing are the main economic activities.
- Development through the Peace Arch Project has stimulated some off-reserve employment.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include a gymnasium, two ball diamonds, a community hall, and rodeo grounds.
- Annual festivals include:
 - rodeo
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in High Prairie.

Education

- There is an elementary and junior high school on the reserve operated by Northland School Division. The nearest high schools are in High Prairie and Slave Lake.
- There is an AVC facility on the reserve which offers adult upgrading as well as short term courses.
- The Alberta Vocational College at Grouard offers grades 10, 11, and 12, as well as special education programming.

Health Care

- Health services on reserve are provided by a Health and Welfare Centre which is staffed by two resident nurses.
- Doctors visit weekly.
- The nearest hospital is at High Prairie.
- Ground ambulance service is available to the band from High Prairie with air ambulance facilities located at Peace River.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP High Prairie Detachment.
- A fire truck is available in Atikameg.

Government Services

- The nearest government services are in High Prairie.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are in High Prairie and Slave Lake.

Communications

- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Whitefish Band reserves is by Secondary Highway 750 north from Highway 2 at Enilda. This provides access to High Prairie (southwest).
 - Access is also by Secondary Highway 750 south from Highway 88.
- Freight Services:
 - Freight is trucked to the reserve on an as-needed basis.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus service is available at Enilda, scheduled twice a day.
- Air Services:
 - The closest airstrip is at Gift Lake. The nearest scheduled services are from Peace River. The closest airport for local traffic is at High Prairie.

Utilities

- Water is taken from Utikuma Lake but is not treated. Distribution on the reserves is by piped system, or by truck to remote areas.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system or trucked from remote areas and disposal is by septic tanks and privies.
- Garbage disposal makes use of an open pit.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a single-phase system.

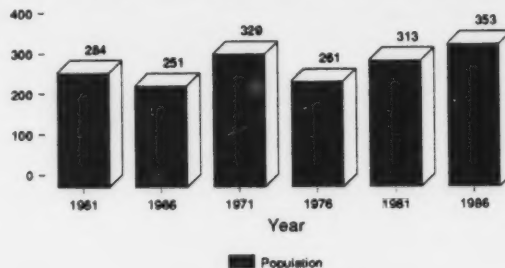
PEAVINE (BIG PRAIRIE) METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The Peavine Metis Settlement encompasses 82267 hectares of land located in ID 17 approximately 56 kilometres north of High Prairie. The local topography consists of rolling hills which, along with local soil conditions, limits agricultural activity. The settlement is accessible by Secondary Highway 749. The settlement was established in 1938. Like the other seven Metis settlements, the Peavine Metis Settlement consists of a community settlement area, and a less-developed area.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1961-1986

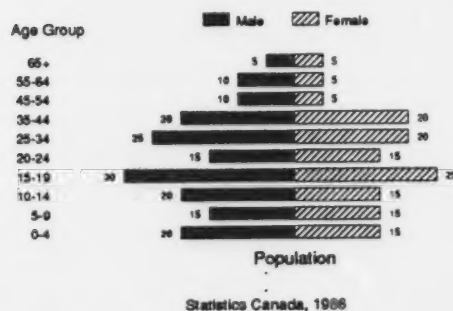


Alberta Municipal Affairs;
Metis Settlement Association

- The 1986 population was 353.
- The settlement has experienced sporadic growth since 1961 when the population was 284.
- Since 1981 the settlement's population has increased 24%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- The age-sex profile is skewed towards the younger age groups, that is 0 to 34.
- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 3.3% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 32.7% aged 0 to 14, and 27.9% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- The topography limits agricultural activity although some family farming operations do exist. Logging is also important.
- Principal employers are located in High Prairie and include:
 - Alberta Government
 - Buchanan Lumber

Housing and Land Use

- Since 1985, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 26 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents includes a community hall and ball diamond.
- Nearby recreation and tourism facilities include:
 - Winagami Lake Provincial Park, approximately 35 kilometres west

Accommodation

- There is one campground on the settlement with provision for tent camping.

Education

- There is one public school at the settlement with the highest grade available being grade 6, including a resident playschool. Junior high and high school aged children travel to High Prairie.
- Post-secondary education opportunities are available through the Alberta Vocational College at the settlement and in Grouard.

Health Services

- High Prairie has the nearest hospital and medical clinic.
- Visiting health services are provided by the Peace River Health Unit from their High Prairie Office.
- Public health nurses visit the settlement at least once per week. They are supported by community health workers who spend at least two days at the settlement.
- Physicians are based in High Prairie.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP High Prairie Detachment.
- Fire protection is also provided from High Prairie.

Government Services

- The nearest federal and provincial government services are in High Prairie.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial services are at High Prairie.

Communications

- There is no locally broadcast radio station. Stations received include CKYL (Peace River).
- Satellite and microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The principal access route to Peavine Settlement is Secondary Highway 749 which runs north-south from High Prairie.
- Freight Services:
 - The nearest location for these services are in High Prairie.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus passenger service is at High Prairie.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at High Prairie; scheduled air service is available at Peace River and Grande Prairie.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from a nearby creek and is subject to chlorination and filtration treatments. Residents are responsible for their own water distribution.
- Sewage is collected by residents and disposed of by septic tanks and privies.
- Garbage collection is the responsibility of residents. Disposal occurs at a sanitary landfill located two kilometres from the Peavine Settlement.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

EAST PRAIRIE METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The East Prairie Metis Settlement encompasses 32648 hectares of land, located approximately 50 kilometres south of High Prairie. The local topography consists of rolling hills, with the East Prairie River running through the settlement area. The settlement was established in 1939 and its name was taken from the East Prairie River. Like the other seven metis settlements, the East Prairie Metis Settlement consists of a community settlement area, and a less-developed area.

Population Characteristics

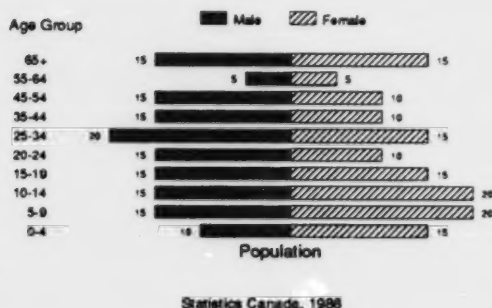
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- The 1986 population was 402.
- The settlement has grown quite steadily since 1961 when the population was 143.
- Since 1981, the settlement's population has increased 31%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 11.1% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 35.2% aged 0 to 14, and 20.4% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- Climate, local topography, and inadequate road access limit agricultural activities.
- The principal employer is settlement administration.
- Other areas of employment include temporary and seasonal work in fire fighting, in the oil and gas industry, and forestry.

Housing and Land Use

- Since 1985, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 28 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents include:
 - a daytime park
 - a baseball diamond
 - a community hall
 - rodeo grounds
- Annual events include a community Christmas dinner (December).

Accommodation

- The nearest hotels or motels are in High Prairie.

Education

- Children travel to schools in High Prairie.
- Post-secondary education opportunities are available at the settlement through the Alberta Vocational College, Grouard Campus.
- The nearest public library to the settlement is located in High Prairie.

Health Services

- High Prairie is the location of the nearest hospital (High Prairie Regional Health Complex) and the nearest medical clinic.
- Visiting health services are provided by the Peace River Health Unit from its High Prairie office.
- Public health nurses visit East Prairie every second Tuesday of each month.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP High Prairie Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is located in High Prairie.

Government Services

- The only government function at East Prairie is settlement administration.
- Federal and provincial offices are in High Prairie.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial services are at High Prairie.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *South Peace News* and the *Alberta Metis Association Newsletter*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River), CFGP (Grande Prairie), and Edmonton based stations.
- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The principal access route to East Prairie is a local road off Highway 2 between Enilda and High Prairie.
- Freight:
 - East Prairie is served by truck freight only.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger service is from High Prairie. There is no direct bus service to East Prairie.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at High Prairie.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from individual or community wells. Distribution is by truck.
- Sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of by septic tanks, privies, and lagoons.
- Garbage collection occurs twice per month from both households and businesses. Disposal occurs at an open pit located 20 kilometres from East Prairie.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

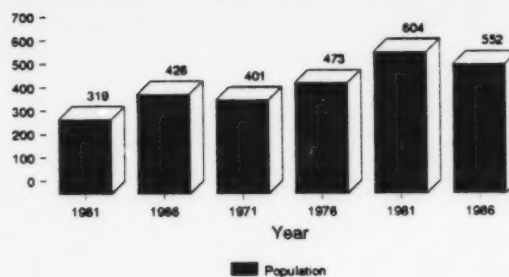
GIFT LAKE METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The Gift Lake Metis Settlement encompasses 83951 hectares of land, located approximately 50 kilometres north of Lesser Slave Lake and 85 kilometres north-east of High Prairie. The local topography consists of flat lands with extensive low-lying poorly drained areas. The settlement was established in 1938 and takes its name from nearby Gift Lake. The development pattern of the settlement is based on traditional activities such as fishing, hunting, trapping, and logging. Like the other seven Metis settlements, the Gift Lake Metis Settlement consists of a community area (Gift Lake), and a less-developed area.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1961-1986

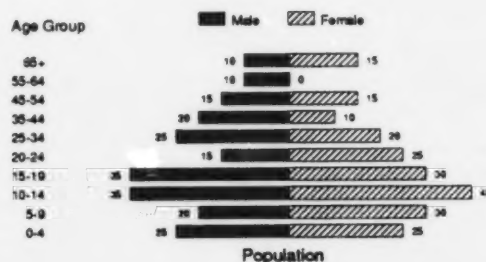


Alberta Municipal Affairs,
Metis Settlement Association

- The 1986 population was 552.
- The population of the settlement decreased between 1981 and 1986 by 8.6%.
- A 27.7% increase in growth was experienced between 1976 and 1981.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



Statistics Canada, 1986

- The age-sex profile is skewed towards the younger age groups, that is 0 to 24.
- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 8.4% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 42.2% aged 0 to 14, and 25.3% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- Local topography limits agricultural activities.
- Commercial fishing from surrounding lakes provides part-time seasonal employment for residents.
- There is some oil and gas development on the settlement.
- Road construction provides short-term employment for the residents.

Housing and Land Use

- Estimates by Alberta Municipal Affairs indicate that 70% of the settlement's population lives in the hamlet area.
- Since 1975, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 36 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents include:
 - one sports field
 - a community hall
 - a gymnasium
 - a ball diamond
- Tourism facilities and activities include a rodeo.

Accommodation

- There are two campgrounds for use by tent, trailers, or recreation vehicles.

Education

- There is one public school in Gift Lake with the highest grade available being grade 9, including a resident playschool. High school aged children travel to High Prairie.
- There are no separate schools on the settlement; the nearest are at High Prairie.
- Post-secondary education opportunities are available at the settlement through the Alberta Vocational College, Grouard Campus. Portable classroom facilities are available.
- The settlement provides its own public library which operates from the Public School.

Health Services

- High Prairie has the nearest hospital (the High Prairie Regional Health Complex) and the nearest medical clinic.

- Visiting health services are provided by the Peace River Health Unit from its High Prairie office.
- Public health nurses visit Gift Lake at least once per month.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP High Prairie Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is located in High Prairie.

Government Services

- Government services available in Gift Lake include:
 - Settlement administration
 - post office

Financial Services

- The nearest banks, credit unions, or treasury branches are at High Prairie.

Communications

- The regional newspapers are the *High Prairie Mirror*, *South Peace News* and *Peace River Record Gazette*.
- Radio stations received include CKYL (Peace River).
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

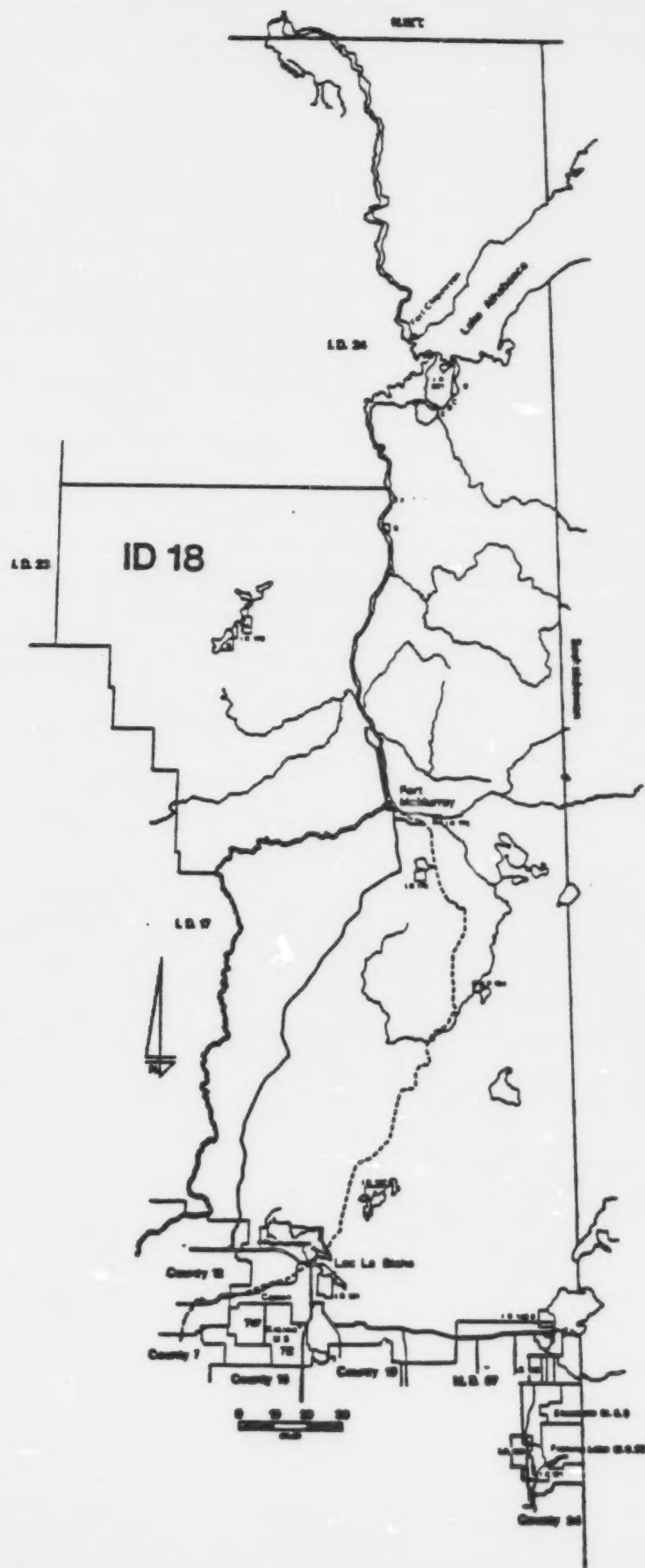
- Roads:
 - The principal access route to Gift Lake is Secondary Highway 750 which runs north-south between Highway 88 and Highway 2.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger service is from High Prairie. There is no direct bus service from Gift Lake.
- Air Services:
 - There is a local airstrip; scheduled air service is available at Peace River.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from Gift Lake and subjected to chlorination and filtration treatments. Distribution is by truck and by piped system to buildings.
- Sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of by septic tanks and lagoons.
- Garbage collection occurs twice per week from both households and businesses. Disposal occurs at an open pit located 1.5 kilometres from Gift Lake.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

ID No. 18





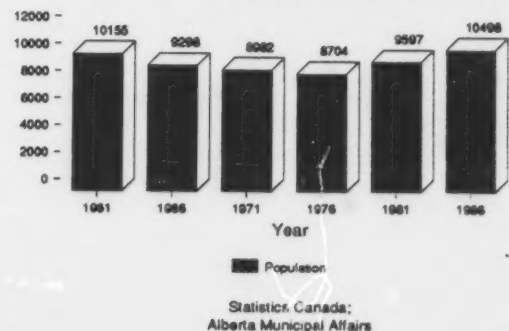
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 18

Introduction

Improvement District 18 encompasses a large proportion of northeastern Alberta. The ID is bordered by ID 17, ID 23, and ID 24 to the west, Counties 12, 13, 19, and 24, and MD 87 to the south, and the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary at the east. Topographically, the ID includes the Kazan Uplands, Birch Mountains, Musket Mountains and Stony Mountains, the Athabasca, Firebag, Algar, and Metty Portage Plains, and the Clearwater Lowlands. The Athabasca River and its tributaries form the major water system in the ID, with lakes also very abundant including a portion of Lake Athabasca, Gregoire Lake, and Lac La Biche. Much of the ID is underlain with the Athabasca Oil Sands deposit.

Population Growth

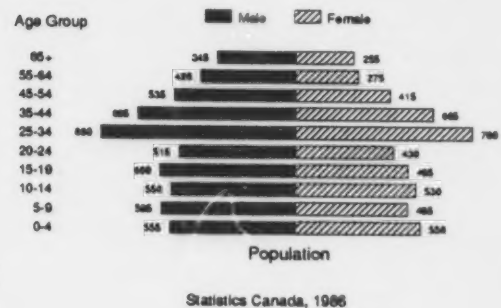
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- The population of ID 18 declined by 14.3% between 1961 and 1976.
- Since 1976, the population has steadily increased from 8704 to 10,498 (20.6%).

Demographic Characteristics

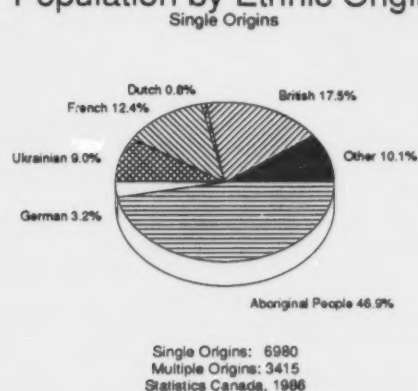
Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- The age-sex profile for the ID is skewed toward the younger age groups. 28% of the population is aged between 25 and 44.
- Only 12.3% of the population is aged over 55 years.
- 50.6% of the population is aged 24 and under.

Ethnic Origin

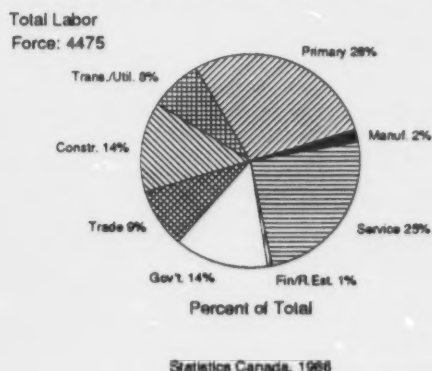
Population by Ethnic Origin



- 47% of residents reporting a single ethnic origin are of aboriginal heritage.
- British (17.5%) and French (12.4%) are the next largest groups reporting a single origin.

Economic Activity

Labor Force Distribution 1986



- Resource industries and servicing to these industries are the predominant economic activities in the ID.
- 26% of the labor force of the ID is employed in primary sector occupations and 25% is employed in the service sector.
- Construction (14%) and government (14%) employment accounts for the largest proportion of the remaining labor force.

Agriculture

- There are 805,607 acres of land defined as agricultural in the ID. Of this total, 297,748 acres, or 37% have been improved.
- Average farm size is 349 acres.
- Agricultural land ownership: 62.1% owned, 37.9% rented.

Forestry

- Timber production has fluctuated since 1984, averaging 390 000m³/year.
- The development of the Alberta-Pacific Pulp Mill north of Athabasca will contribute to increased forest production during the 1990s.

Historic Timber Production (m³)

Type of Production	Year					Total
	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	
Coniferous	338 731	429 276	386 445	430 513	365 296	1 959 261
Deciduous	7 773	9 165	5 402	4 593	4 575	31 508
Total	346 504	438 441	391 847	444 106	369 871	1 990 769

Oil & Gas Resources

- Estimated total remaining established reserves of natural gas: 66 912 000 m³
- Estimated total oil sand reserves: 165 750 000 m³
- Estimated areal extent of oil sands deposit: 8 550 500 hectares
- The Oslo project (a \$4 billion oil sands plant) is in the engineering stage.

Other Resources

- Firebag Coal Deposit, 28 megatonnes initial in-place reserves
- Gypsum, granite, limestone, rock salt, and uranium
- Hydro-electric power: Athabasca and Slave Rivers
- Fish (predominantly Walleye) and fur.

Tourism & Recreation

- Provincial Historic Sites:
 - Bitumen Oil Extraction Plant, north of Fort McMurray
 - Eaglenest Portage Archaeological Site, Birch Mountains
 - Beaver River Quarry, north of Fort McMurray
 - Fort Chipewyan III, Fort Chipewyan
 - Lac La Biche Mission

- **Golf Courses:**
 - Lac La Biche Golf & Country Club
 - MacDonald Island, Fort McMurray
 - Shushak Mark Golf Course, Fort McMurray
- **Provincial Parks:** Gregoire Lake, Sir Winston Churchill, Cold Lake
- **Provincial Recreation Areas:**
 - Frenchman's Bay
 - Moore Lake
 - Ethel Lake
 - Plamondon Beach
 - North Buck Lake
 - Dare Lake
- **Municipal Recreation Areas:**
 - The Snye, Fort McMurray,
 - Day use area on the southeast shore of Gregoire Lake
- **Municipal Recreation & Tourism Areas:**
 - Centennial Park, Fort McMurray
 - MacDonald Drive Park, Fort McMurray
 - Rotary Park, Fort McMurray
 - Chump Lake Recreation Area, west of Lac La Biche
 - Lion's Park, Fort McMurray
- **Ecological Reserves:** Athabasca Dunes, Whitemud Falls, Crow Lake
- **Events & Festivals:**
 - Summer & Winter Fishing Derby (Beaverdam)
 - Little Britches Rodeo (Cherry Grove)
 - Annual June Picnic (Venice)
 - Pow Wow Days (Lac la Biche)
 - Clearwater Rodeo (Fort McMurray)
 - Blueberry Festival (Fort McMurray)
 - Winter Carnival (Fort McMurray)
 - Festival of the Lake (Gregoire Provincial Park)
- **Interpretive Centres:** Fort McMurray Oil Sands, Fort Chipewyan Historical Society

Access

- **Principal Highways:**
 - 63 — north-south, Fort McMurray to Athabasca/Lac La Biche
 - 55 — Lac La Biche to Cold Lake
- **Railways:** CNR — north-south, Fort McMurray to Edmonton
- **Airports:** Fort McMurray, Lac La Biche, Fort Chipewyan
- **Airstrips:** Conklin, Janvier, Wandering River

Settlements

- **Hamlets:** Anzac, Beaverdam, Caslan, Chard/Janvier, Cherry Grove, Conklin, Fort Chipewyan, Fort MacKay, Hylo/Venice, Wandering River
- **Villages:** Plamondon
- **Towns:** Lac La Biche
- **Cities:** Fort McMurray (McMurray Fringe, Sapræ Creek, and Draper Sub-Divisions)
- **Indian Reserves:**
 - Beaver Lake 131
 - Chipewyan Band 201, 201A, 201B, 201C, 201D, 201E, 201F, 201G (see Hamlet of Fort Chipewyan)
 - Cold Lake First Nations 149, 149A, 149B (no profile data available)
 - Cree Band (see Hamlet of Fort Chipewyan) Doghead, #218; Allison Bay, #219; Devils Gate, #220; Old Fort, #217; Cornwall Lake, #224; Colin Lake, #223; Charles Lake, #225; Sand Point, #221.
 - Fort MacKay 174, 174A, 174B
 - Fort McMurray 175, 176, 176A, 176B
 - Frog Lake 121, 122
 - Heart Lake 167
 - Janvier 194
- **Metis Settlements:** Buffalo Lake, Elizabeth, Fishing Lake, Kikino

HAMLET OF ANZAC

Introduction

The Hamlet of Anzac is located on the shores of Gregoire Lake in Improvement District 18, approximately 50 kilometers south of Fort McMurray. The 1990 population was estimated at 262. The relative proximity of Anzac to Fort McMurray is contributing to the hamlet's development as a bedroom community for the city. Gregoire Lake subdivision on the south side of Gregoire Lake has an additional 83 residents in 32 developing units.

Land Use

- The estimated total of residential lots in Anzac is 107.
- There is no specifically designated land for industrial purposes. Such designations are determined at the discretion of the Improvement District.

Recreation & Tourism

- Recreation facilities include:
 - three ball diamonds
 - community hall
- Gregoire Lake Provincial Park is located at the northwest end of the lake opposite Anzac. Gregoire Lake Provincial Park day-use area adjoins Anzac on the southeast portion of the lake.
- There is one hotel in Anzac with 10 rooms.

Education

- Northland School Division 61 operates Anzac School which serves students to grade 6.
- The nearest schools with higher grades are in Fort McMurray.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Fort McMurray.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment provides police protection to Anzac.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet, with one pumper and a volunteer force.

Government Services

- Anzac has a post office.

- Alberta Recreation and Parks is based in Anzac for the operation of Gregoire Lake Provincial Park.
- The nearest other federal and provincial government offices are located in Fort McMurray.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Fort McMurray.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Fort McMurray Express* and *Fort McMurray Today*.
- Radio stations received include CJOK and CKYX from Fort McMurray.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Access to Anzac is from Highway 63 by Secondary Highway 881.
- Freight Services:
 - The nearest freight services are located in Fort McMurray.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest daily bus service is available in Fort McMurray.
- Air Services:
 - Scheduled air service is at Fort McMurray.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from a community well. Water is distributed at water points for collection by individuals. A water treatment plant is under construction.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.
- Sewage is a combination of septic systems trucked services to the local lagoon.

HAMLET OF BEAVERDAM

Introduction

The Hamlet of Beaverdam is located in ID 18 on Secondary Highway 897 approximately 25 kilometres south of Grand Centre. The 1989 population was estimated at 271.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation and tourism facilities offered in Beaverdam include:
 - one community hall
 - one ball diamond
- Tourism attractions include:
 - Angling Lake Campground (six kilometres west) with 20 sites
 - Summer and winter fishing derbies are the main local festivals

Education

- The nearest educational opportunities are available in Grand Centre and Bonnyville.

Health Care Facilities

- All of the nearest facilities and services are located in Bonnyville and Grand Centre.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Grand Centre Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is at Grand Centre.

Government Services

- The nearest provincial and federal government services are located in Grand Centre and Bonnyville.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Bonnyville and Grand Centre.

Communications

- The Regional newspapers are the *Bonnyville Nouvelle* and *Grand Centre Sun*.
- Radio stations received include CHLW (St. Paul) and CKSA (Lloydminster).

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Access to Grand Centre is by Secondary Highway 897 and Highway 28, and access to Bonnyville is by Secondary Highway 659.

Freight Services:

- The nearest freight services are available from Grand Centre and Bonnyville.

Passenger Services:

- The nearest bus passenger service is available from Bonnyville, Grand Centre, and Beaverdam Crossing.

Air Services:

- The nearest airport is at Grand Centre.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Angling Lake and individual wells. Water is not treated unless by private households.
- Sewage collection disposal is by private means.
- A modified landfill facility is used for waste disposal.
- A single-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

HAMLET OF CASLAN

Introduction

The Hamlet of Caslan is located in ID 18 on Secondary Highway 663 approximately 45 kilometres south-east of Lac La Biche. The 1989 population was estimated at 254, although this figure may also include residents outside of the hamlet proper. The hamlet is a small service centre to the residents of the agricultural district and Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement.

Land Use

- The hamlet has 28 residential lots, 15 of which are vacant and unserved.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation and tourism facilities offered in Caslan include:
 - one community hall
 - one sports field
 - two ball diamonds
 - a gymnasium
 - one tennis court
- Tourism attractions include:
 - North Buck Lake Recreation Area, four kilometres north with 100 sites

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - public school to grade 9
 - nearest high school in Lac La Biche

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in Boyle.
- Ground ambulance service is available from Boyle.
- The nearest optometrist is at Boyle and the nearest dentist is at Lac La Biche.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Boyle Detachment.
- A new fire hall is presently being built.

Government Services

- Federal Government Departments:
 - post office
- The nearest provincial government services are in Boyle and Lac La Biche.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Boyle and Lac La Biche.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Lac La Biche Post* and *Athabasca Advocate*.
- Radio stations received include those from Edmonton and the Aboriginal station (CFWE) from Lac La Biche.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 663 links Caslan to Boyle (west) and Lac La Biche (east).
- Freight Services:
 - Caslan is served by truck, rail, and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus passenger service is from Boyle.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at Lac la Biche.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from wells. Water and distribution is the residents' responsibility.
- A modified landfill facility is used for waste disposal.
- A single-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

HAMLET OF CHARD

Introduction

The Hamlet of Chard is located in ID 18 adjacent to the NAR rail line connecting Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche; and off Secondary Highway 881. The 1989 population was estimated at 159. The largest proportion of the population is of native heritage.

Land Use

- The hamlet has 129 residential lots, 79 of which are vacant and unserved.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation and tourism facilities offered in Chard include:
 - one community hall
 - one sports field
 - one ball diamond
 - lighted outdoor rink/tennis court

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - a public school K-grade 8
 - other educational services at Fort McMurray

Health Care Facilities

- All the nearest medical services and facilities are in Fort McMurray.
- Air ambulance is available from Fort McMurray.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is at Fort McMurray.

Government Services

- Chard has a post office.
- The nearest provincial and federal government offices are in Fort McMurray.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Fort McMurray.

Communications

- Regional newspapers are those from Fort McMurray.
- Radio stations received include CKYX, CJOK (Fort McMurray), CFWE (Lac La Biche), and CFCW (Camrose).

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 881 links Chard to Fort McMurray.
- Freight Services:
 - Chard is served by truck and rail freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus passenger service is available from Fort McMurray.
 - Two local taxi companies provide service to Conklin and Fort McMurray.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at Fort McMurray. There is a local airstrip (1220 m) for medivacs and charters.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the Christina River. Water is completely treated and is distributed at water points. Schools and teacherages have piped services.
- Sewage disposal is by septic tanks or pumpout holding tanks.
- A modified landfill facility is used for waste disposal.
- A single-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

HAMLET OF CHERRY GROVE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Cherry Grove is located in Improvement District 18 approximately 20 kilometres southeast of Grand Centre and two kilometres west of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. The hamlet is located on Highway 28 and has an estimated population of 582. This figure, however, includes the surrounding rural population in addition to residents living within the hamlet's boundaries.

Recreation & Tourism

- Cherry Grove has a community hall, a ball diamond, and a sports field.
- The hamlet also has a well-developed rodeo facility.
- Other recreational facilities are located in Grand Centre.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in Grand Centre.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities are located in Grand Centre.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Grand Centre Detachment provides police protection to Cherry Grove.
- Fire protection is also provided from Grand Centre.

Government Services

- Cherry Grove has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Grand Centre and Cold Lake.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Grand Centre.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Grand Centre Sun* and *Beaver River Star*.
- Radio stations received include CKSA (Lloydminster), CHCL (Cold Lake), and CHLW (St. Paul).

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 28 provides access to Cherry Grove from the east and west.
- Freight Services:
 - Freight services (air, truck, and bus/courier) are nearest at Grand Centre.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily bus service is available from Grand Centre.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from individual wells. Residents are responsible for its distribution.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF CONKLIN

Introduction

The Hamlet of Conklin is located in ID 18 on Secondary Highway 881, 175 kilometres south of Fort McMurray. The 1990 population is estimated at 171.

Land Use

- Alberta Housing funds six residential units.
- The hamlet has 160 residential lots, 52 of which are vacant and unserviced.
- There are 146 acres of designated industrial land.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation and tourism facilities offered in Conklin include:
 - one ball diamond
 - one sports field
 - a gymnasium
- Tourism attractions include:
 - Christina Lake Recreation Park with 100 sites, fly-in fishing
 - Winefred Lake Lodge and campsite.

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - a public school to grade 9
 - other educational services in Fort McMurray

Health Care Facilities

- All of the closest health care services are in Fort McMurray.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is at Fort McMurray.

Government Services

- Federal Government Departments:
 - post office
- The nearest provincial government services are at Fort McMurray.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Fort McMurray.

Communications

- Available newspapers are those from Fort McMurray.
- Radio stations received include, CJOK, and CKYX (Fort McMurray), and Edmonton based stations.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 881 links Conklin to Fort McMurray, approximately 175 kilometres north. Lac La Biche, approximately 180 kilometres south, can be reached via winter road.
- Freight Services:
 - Conklin is served by non-scheduled truck services.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus passenger service is from Fort McMurray.
- Air Services:
 - There is an unpaved and unlighted airstrip.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from individual wells and untreated water from Christina Lake.
- Sewage disposal is by septic tanks.
- A modified landfill facility is used for waste disposal.
- A single-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

HAMLET OF FORT CHIPEWYAN

Introduction

The Hamlet of Fort Chipewyan is located in the extreme northeastern part of Improvement District 18 on the northwest shore of Lake Athabasca, 225 kilometres north of Fort McMurray. The community is situated on part of the westernmost extension of the Canadian Shield, hence soils are thin, exposed granite crops, muskeg, and lakes predominate. Fort Chipewyan is Alberta's oldest permanent settlement, established by the North West Company in 1789 as a fur trading post. The amalgamation of the North West Company with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 made Fort Chipewyan the primary centre for all trapping operations in the Peace-Athabasca Delta Region.

The fur trading activity attracted significant numbers of native people to the community during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Mission institutions established in 1867 and 1874 also attracted native people and contributed to Fort Chipewyan's growth. After the signing of Treaty 8 in 1899, Fort Chipewyan grew as an administrative centre for northern native bands.

The 1989 population was estimated at 1100 and is subject to seasonal variations and immigration. Many of the residents are of native origin since the Cree and Athabasca-Chipewyan bands reside in the community.

Cree Band and Athabasca-Chipewyan Band

In 1989, the Cree Band settled a land claim which established three reserves in close proximity to Fort Chipewyan. The Athabasca-Chipewyan Band has eight reserve areas, south of Fort Chipewyan.

With both bands resident in Fort Chipewyan itself, the services and facilities described serve band members from both nations. Both bands have participated in joint economic development activities. For example, the Negan Development Corporation provides heavy equipment contracting services to the Syncrude and Suncor projects north of Fort McMurray. Other joint ventures include the operation of an office multi-plex, a real estate business, Lodge and store. The commercial fishery of Lake Athabasca, seasonal trapping, and forestry work also contribute to the employment and economic activities of the bands members.

Land Use

- The estimated total residential lots in Fort Chipewyan is 300.

Recreation & Tourism

- Recreation facilities include:
 - three ball diamonds
 - community hall
 - covered skating rink with natural ice
 - Lakeshore Park
 - cross-country ski trails and hiking trails
 - water sports, boating, fishing
 - pool hall and arcades
- There is one hotel and one motel in the community.
- Fly-in fishing opportunities to the north are accessible from Fort Chipewyan.
- Wood Buffalo National Park.
- Bicentennial Historical Society Interpretive Centre.
- Athabasca Delta area.
- Dare Lake, Lake Athabasca, Quatre Fourches, River de Roche.

Education

- Northland School Division 61 operates the Athabasca Delta Community School which serves students to grade 12.
- Keyano College offers a satellite campus.
- Alberta Opportunity Corps also serves the community.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in Fort McMurray.
- A nursing unit in the community provides various health care services, and a doctor visits at least once per week. Five nurses and several community health representatives are available.
- Ste. Anne's Benevolent Association operates Ayabaskaw Home, a seniors' lodge with 15 beds. There are also 10 self-contained seniors' units in the lodge.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Fort Chipewyan Detachment provides police protection with five regular members, two motor vehicles, three snow vehicles, and one boat.
- A fire hall maintained in the hamlet is staffed by volunteers.

Government Services

- Provincial government offices include:
 - Attorney General
 - Career Development and Employment
 - Environment
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Transportation & Utilities
- Federal government offices include:
 - post office
 - Health and Welfare
 - Environment
 - Parks Canada

Financial Services

- There is a Treasury Branch agency in Fort Chipewyan.
- The nearest complete banking services are in Fort McMurray and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include those from Fort McMurray and Fort Smith.
- Radio stations received include Edmonton based stations, CKWE (Lac La Biche) and CJOK, CKYX (Fort McMurray).
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - There is a limited local road system.
 - Road access is by winter ice roads from Fort McMurray and Fort Smith.
- Water:
 - One barge between Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan.
 - Barge between Fort McMurray and Saskatchewan lake communities.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck freight service is available to Fort Chipewyan during winter.
 - In summer, freight is brought to the community by barge along the Athabasca River.
- Air Services:
 - Scheduled air and freight services are available from the Fort Chipewyan Airport, which has a paved and lighted airstrip.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from Lake Athabasca, treated by chlorination, and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system and generators.

HAMLET OF FORT MACKAY

Introduction

The Hamlet of Fort MacKay is located in ID 18 on Highway 63 approximately 60 kilometres north of Fort McMurray. The hamlet is one of Alberta's oldest settlements, having been established as an early fur trading post on the Athabasca River. The 1989 non-reserve population was estimated at 285.

The largest proportion of the hamlet's population is of native and Metis heritage. The native residents live in the hamlet rather than on the reserve across the river. Also refer to Fort MacKay Indian Band Reserves 174, 174A, 174B.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation and tourism facilities offered in Fort MacKay include:
 - one community hall
 - one sports field
 - one ball diamond
 - outdoor rink

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - public school to grade 9
 - high schools in Fort McMurray

Health Care Facilities

- All of the nearest medical services and facilities are located in Fort McMurray.
- Ground and air ambulance services are available from Fort McMurray.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment.
- A firehall is maintained in the hamlet and is staffed by volunteers.

Government Services

- Federal Government Departments:
 - post office
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Fort McMurray.

Communications

- Newspapers available are those from Fort McMurray.
- Radio stations received include those from Fort McMurray.
- Satellite rebroadcast service is available to residents.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 63 links Fort MacKay to Fort McMurray.
- Freight Services:
 - Fort MacKay is served by truck, air, and courier/ bus freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus services to Fort MacKay are scheduled 10 times per week.
 - Fort MacKay Transport to oil sands plants.
- Air Services:
 - There is one unpaved and lighted airstrip. The nearest airport is at Fort McMurray.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the Athabasca River. Water is completely treated and is distributed by truck.
- Sewage collection is by truck and disposal is by detention ponds.
- A modified landfill facility is used for waste disposal.
- A single-phase commercial system provides local electricity.

HAMLET OF HYLO

Introduction

The Hamlet of Hylø is located in Improvement District 18 approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Lac La Biche on Secondary Highway 663. The area population for 1989 was reported as 395. This figure also includes the Hamlet of Venice and the surrounding rural population.

Land Use

- There are 51 residential lots in Hylø.
- The total number of vacant lots is 26, none of which are serviced.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the ID.

Recreation & Tourism

- Hylø's recreation facilities include:
 - campground
 - sports field
 - curling rink
 - community hall
- Other recreational facilities are located in Lac La Biche.

Education

- The nearest schools are located in Lac La Biche.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Lac La Biche.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Lac La Biche Detachment provides police protection to Hylø.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- Hylø has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Lac La Biche.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Lac La Biche.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Lac La Biche Post*.
- Radio stations received include CFWE (Lac La Biche), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 663 provides access to Boyle (45 kilometres southwest) and Lac La Biche (25 kilometres northeast).
- Freight Services:
 - The nearest freight services are available at Lac La Biche.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus service is from Lac La Biche.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from individual wells. Individuals are responsible for their own distribution.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

HAMLET OF WANDERING RIVER

Introduction

The Hamlet of Wandering River is located in Improvement District 18 on Highway 63 approximately half-way between Edmonton and Fort McMurray, and 85 kilometres northwest of Lac La Biche. The population estimated by the ID is 375 and includes residents of the surrounding rural area.

Recreation & Tourism

- In Wandering River the school provides a sports field, curling rink, ball diamond, and gymnasium. The nearest community hall is at Breynat (six km south).
- A new campground is being developed at Round Lake.
- Motel with 24 rooms.

Education

- Wandering River School serves students to grade 9.
- The nearest high schools are located in Plamondon and Lac La Biche.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital and other health care facilities, including a medical clinic, dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are located in Lac La Biche.
- The Wandering River Seniors' Drop-In Centre provides four self-contained seniors' units.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Boyle Detachment provides police protection to Wandering River.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- Wandering River has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Lac La Biche.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Plamondon, Boyle and Lac La Biche.

Communications

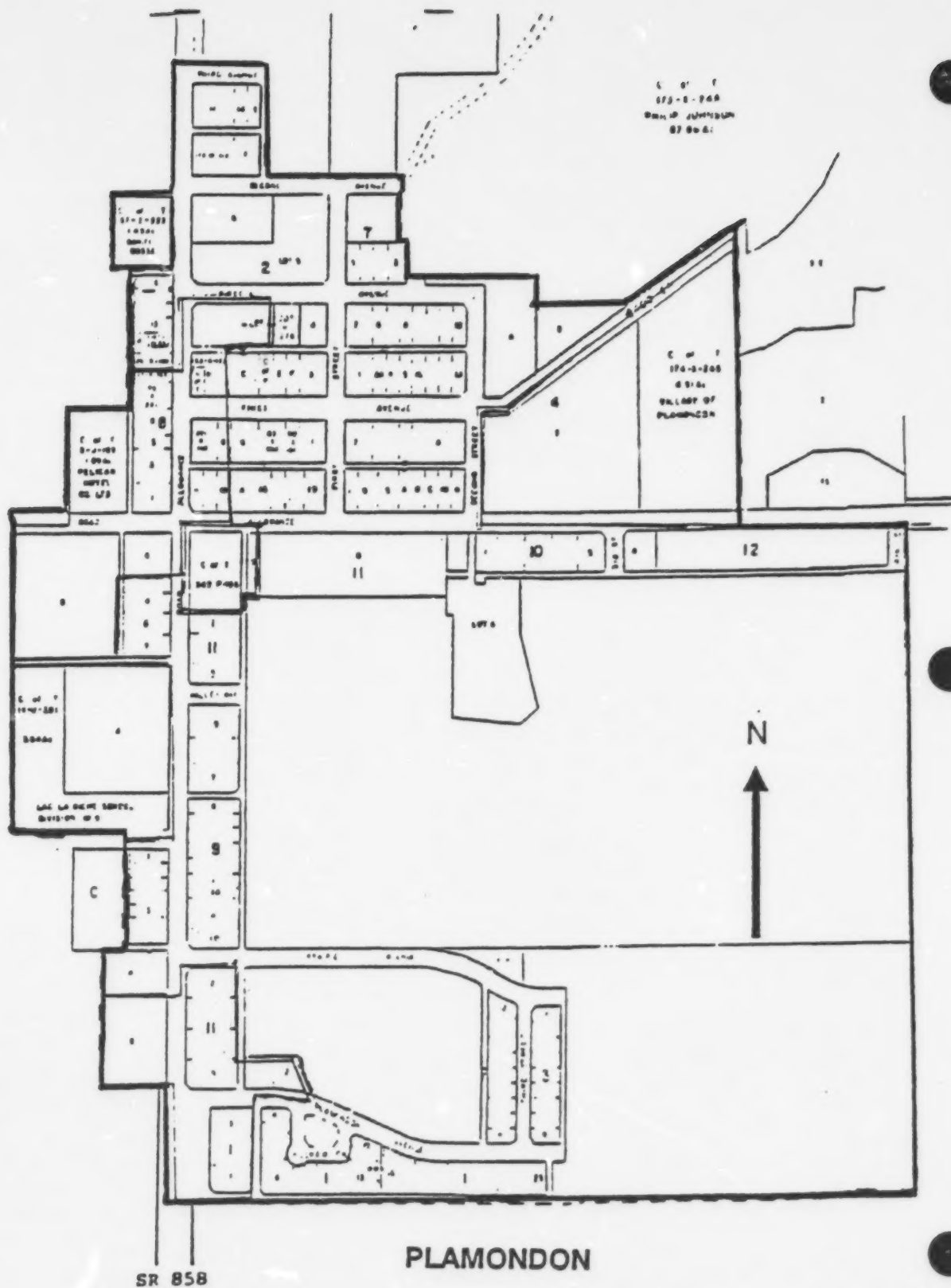
- Regional newspapers include the *Athabasca Advocate* and *The Athabaskan*.
- Radio stations received include CKBA (Athabasca), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 63 provides access to Boyle (82 km south) and Fort McMurray (195 km north).
 - Highway 55 provides access to Plamondon (60 km southeast) and Lac La Biche (85 km southeast).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck and bus/courier freight service is available to Wandering River.
- Passenger Services:
 - Daily bus service is provided by Red Arrow and Greyhound Bus Lines between Wandering River and Fort McMurray and Edmonton.
- Air Services:
 - Airstrip is unpaved and unlighted.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from the La Biche River, treated by filtration, chlorination, and iron control processes, and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons and detention ponds.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.



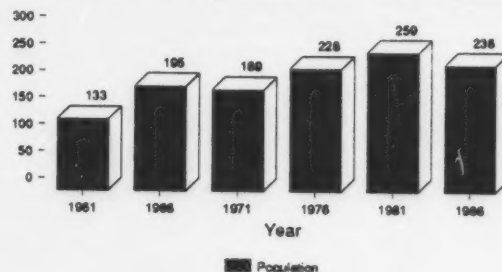
VILLAGE OF PLAMONDON

Introduction

The village is of French origin and was named for Joseph Plamondon who initially settled in the area in 1908 after moving from Michigan. The village is located approximately 200 kilometres northeast of Edmonton and 30 kilometres west of Lac La Biche.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1986

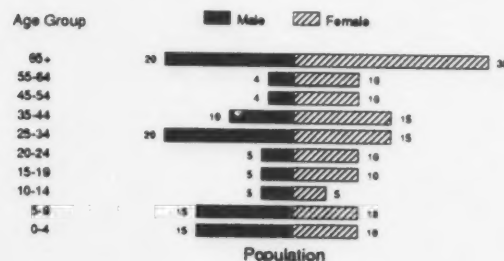


Statistics Canada;
Alberta Municipal Affairs

- Since 1961 the village's population has grown from 133 to 236 in 1986.
- Growth has varied over the past 30 years. An increase of 46.6% was experienced between 1961 and 1966 but decreased between 1981 and 1986 by 8.9%.
- Since 1981, the population has stabilized.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



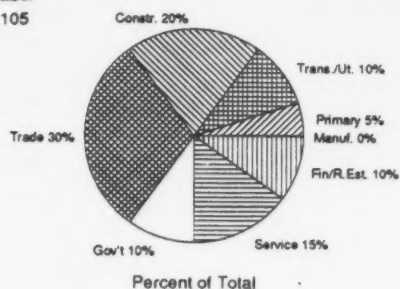
Statistics Canada, 1986

- Seniors aged 65+ are the most represented age group living in Plamondon (22%).
- There are more females than males in most age categories over 15 years.
- 39.5% of the population is aged 24 years and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 105



Statistics Canada, 1986

- The village's economic base is defined by agriculture, oil and gas, construction, and forestry. Regional tourism is developing in the area.
- Almost one-third of the village's labor force is employed in the trade sector. A further 20% is employed in construction.

Development Activity

- No building permit data are reported by the village.
- The village has 53 vacant residential lots, three of which are serviced.
- Development of the Alberta-Pacific Pulp Mill in the County of Athabasca is expected to have a significant impact on land use within Plamondon.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities offered in Plamondon include:
 - an indoor arena
 - a curling rink
 - one community park
 - two community halls
 - one sports field
 - three ball diamonds
 - one gymnasium
- Tourist attractions and facilities include a museum at the village's original church.
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Plamondon Beach campsite at Lac La Biche six kilometres north of Plamondon with water-based recreation and 70 campsites
- Local events and festivals include:
 - St. Jean Baptiste Day (June)
 - Hum-Dinger Daze (2nd weekend in June)

- Festival de la Moisson (November)
- Accommodation in the village includes:
 - one hotel, 10 rooms

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - one public school to grade 12 including a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - French immersion programs available up to grade 9
 - nearest separate schools in St. Paul
 - post-secondary and secondary upgrading opportunities offered through the Alberta Vocational College, Lac La Biche Campus
 - a municipal public library

Health Care

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic are located in Lac La Biche.
- The nearest nursing home is at Athabasca, 70 kilometres west.
- Ground and air ambulance is available from Lac La Biche.
- Athabasca Health Unit provides various services from the Lac La Biche district office.
- The nearest dentists and optometrists are located in Lac La Biche.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection in Plamondon is provided by the Lac La Biche Detachment of the RCMP.
- The village maintains a fire hall. There are 16 volunteer fire fighters and two fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- The post office is the only federal government service in Plamondon.
- The nearest provincial government offices are at Lac La Biche.

Financial Services

- The village is served by one credit union and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- There is no local newspaper published in Plamondon. Local coverage is provided by *Lac La Biche Post* and *Athabasca Advocate*.
- Radio stations received include CKBA (Athabasca), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

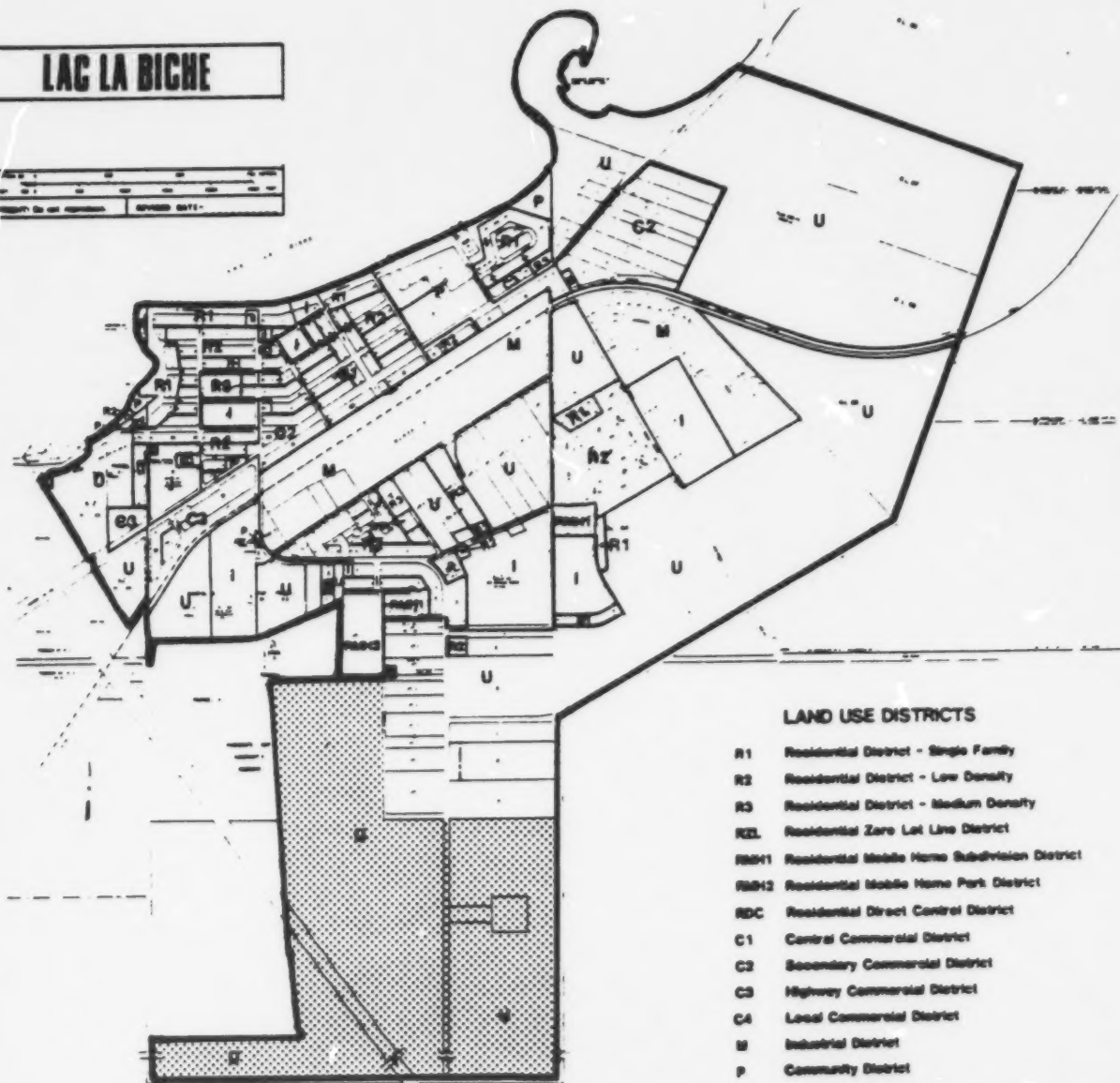
Transportation

- **Roads:**
 - Highway 55 links Plamondon to Lac La Biche at the east and Athabasca to the west.
 - 50% of the roads within the village are paved.
- **Freight Services:**
 - Plamondon is served by truck and courier freight services.
- **Passenger Services:**
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides passenger bus service six times per week.
- **Air Services:**
 - The nearest airport is at Lac La Biche.

Utilities

- Municipal water is taken from Gardner Lake and makes use of a municipal reservoir. Water is treated (no fluoridation) and is distributed by piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by lagoons.
- A sanitary landfill facility located two kilometres outside of Plamondon is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.

LAC LA BICHE



LAND USE DISTRICTS

- | | |
|------|--|
| R1 | Residential District - Single Family |
| R2 | Residential District - Low Density |
| R3 | Residential District - Medium Density |
| RCL | Residential Zero Lot Line District |
| RMD1 | Residential Mobile Home Subdivision District |
| RMD2 | Residential Mobile Home Park District |
| RDC | Residential Direct Control District |
| C1 | Central Commercial District |
| C2 | Secondary Commercial District |
| C3 | Highway Commercial District |
| C4 | Local Commercial District |
| I | Industrial District |
| P | Community District |
| I | Institutional District |
| UR | Urban Reserve District |

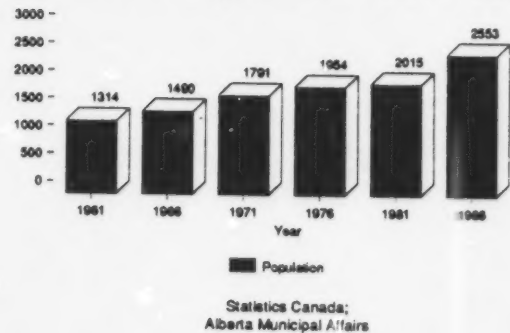
TOWN OF LAC LA BICHE

Introduction

The Town of Lac La Biche is located in ID 18 at the intersection of Highway 55 and 36 approximately 220 kilometres northeast of Edmonton. Lac La Biche originated as a fur trading post during the 1790s, becoming a permanent settlement on the fur trade routes in the mid-1800s. Farming and trapping together comprised the community's economic base after this time. In recent years, a regional government role has been established in the town.

Population Growth

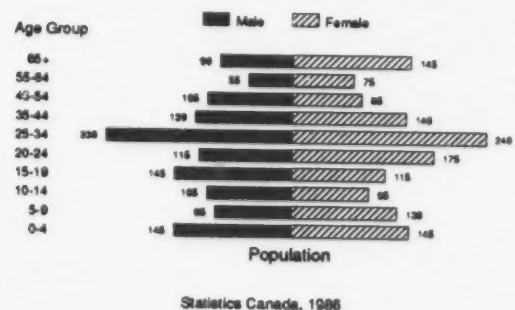
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Since 1961 the town's population has grown from 1314 to 2553 in 1986.
- Growth has been relatively stable over the past 30 years. The major growth period occurred between 1981 and 1986 when the population increased by 26.7%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



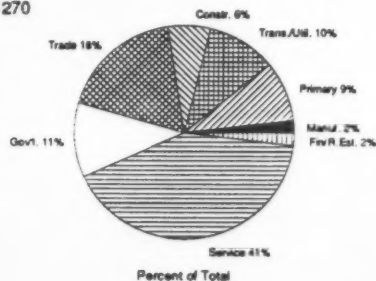
- Despite the stable nature of Lac La Biche's population, the age-sex profile illustrates several significant features.
- Seniors (65+) account for 9.2% of the total population, with the female to male ratio for this group being 1.6 to 1.

- Young families comprise a significant proportion of the population.
- 49.6% of the population is aged 24 years and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 1270

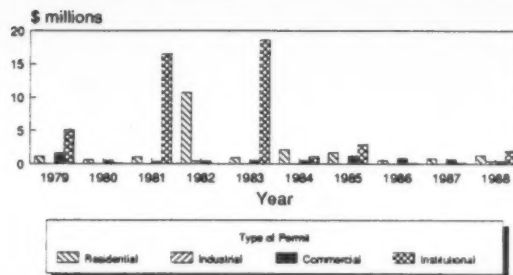


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined by agriculture, natural gas, and government services.
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in service occupations (41%).
- A further 18% of the labor force is employed in the trade sector, with employment in government (11%) and transportation/utilities (10%) also being important.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - Alberta Government
 - Northern Forest Products
 - general hospital
 - Lac La Biche School Division

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Lac La Biche;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Development activity has been relatively stable throughout the 1980s.
- Major institutional developments occurred in 1981 and 1983 when a total of approximately \$33 million of such building permits were issued.
- 1982 also saw the development of \$11 million in residential projects.
- The town has 70 vacant residential lots, 40 of which are serviced.
- The town has 50 acres of vacant industrial land, 10 of which are serviced.
- New developments include:
 - new swimming pool
 - seven acre residential subdivision
 - new cultural and civic centre

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Lac La Biche includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - an indoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - one community hall
 - three community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - five sports fields
 - eight ball diamonds
 - four gymnasiums
 - movie and live theatre

- Tourism attractions include:
 - Portage La Biche, a historical trail
 - MacArthur Place — a replica of the historic MacArthur Inn rebuilt on the original site
 - Lac La Biche Mission (nine km west), a mission established in 1853
- Nearby facilities include:
 - Beaver Lake Provincial Recreation Area (four km east) with 140 campsites, swimming, fishing, and boating
 - Mile 18 Campground (17 km northeast) with 10 campsites
 - Sir Winston Churchill Provincial Park (10 km northeast) with 90 campsites, swimming, fishing, boating, and hiking
 - Spruce Point Resort (approximately 15 km south-east) with 130 campsites, fishing, and boating
 - Touchwood Lake (46 km northeast) with 91 campsites, fishing, and canoeing
 - Young's Beach Campground (east) with 90 campsites, fishing, boating, and swimming
 - a 9-hole golf course, Lac La Biche Golf & Country Club
 - Shaw Lake Group Camps and Ski Trails
- Local events and festivals
 - Pow-Wow and Blue Feather Fish Derby (August long weekend)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - two hotels, total of 100 rooms
 - one motel, total of 24 units

Education

- Educational opportunities include:
 - four public schools including one high school and a public resident kindergarten/ playschool
 - nearest separate schools in St. Paul
 - post-secondary programs and courses available through the Alberta Vocational College in Lac La Biche
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- William J. Cadzow Hospital
 - 72 acute-care beds, six newborn bassinets, 25 long-term care beds
 - 13 active departments
 - total professional staff of 64 including five general practitioners
- The Greater North Foundation operates a 52 bed seniors' home in the town. There are also 42 self-contained seniors' units available.

- Resident ground and air ambulance service is available.
- Plans and changes:
 - conversion of paediatric to adult beds
- Athabasca Health Unit maintains an office in the town.
- Other services include two medical clinics, public health nurses, two dentists, homecare nurses, and a speech/language pathologist.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Lac La Biche Detachment, consisting of 14 regular members with five motor vehicles, one snow vehicle, and one boat.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are 25 volunteer fire fighters and two fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- Federal Government Departments:
 - post office
 - Health and Welfare Canada
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Attorney General
 - Canada/Alberta Northern Development Agreement
 - AADAC
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Advanced Education
 - Recreation and Parks
 - Agriculture
 - Family & Social Services
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Solicitor General
 - Career Development and Employment
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Health
 - Public Works, Supply and Services

Financial Services

- The town is served by two banks and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

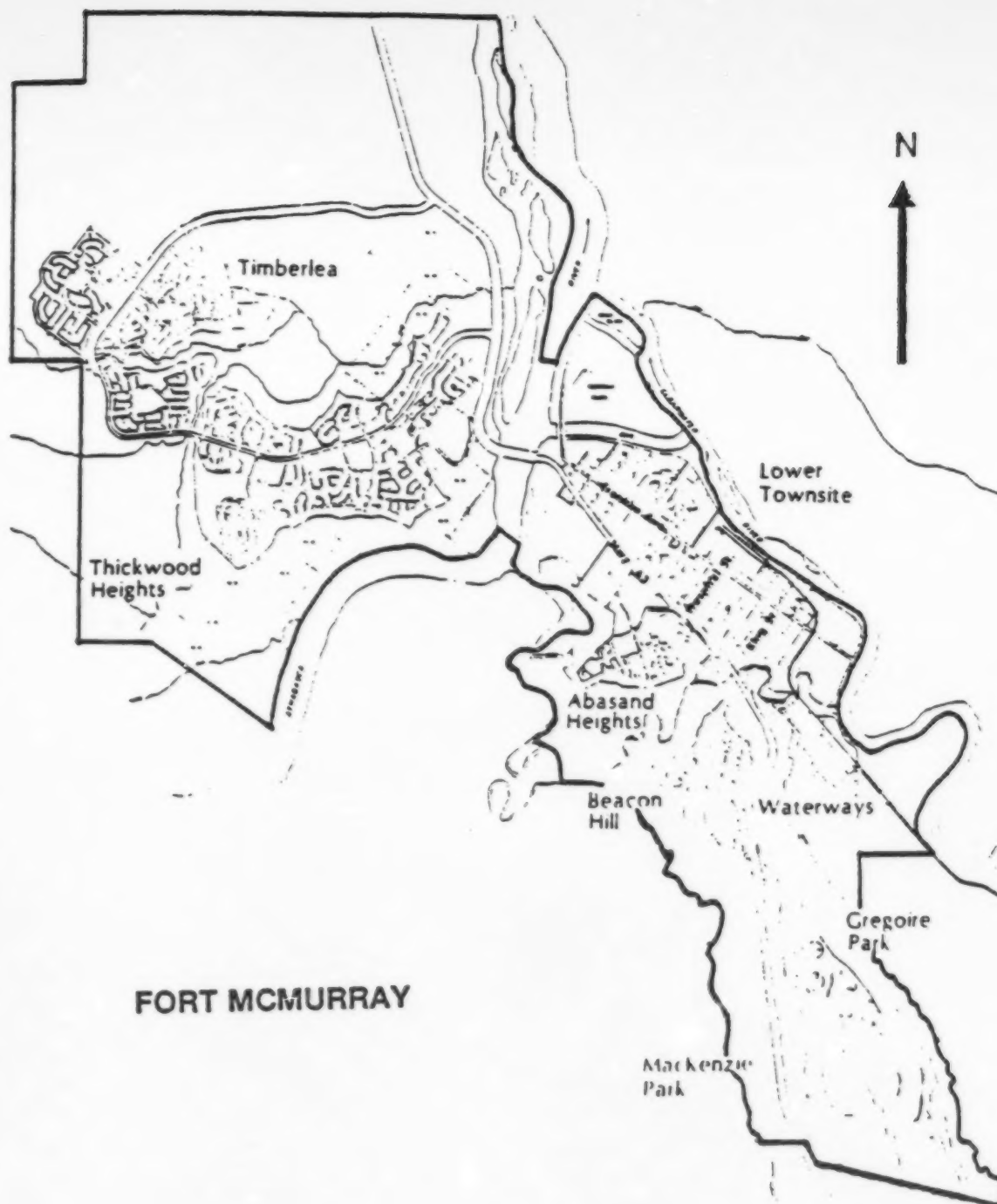
- Regional newspaper is the *Lac La Biche Post*.
- CFWE is the local radio station.
- Satellite and microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 55 links Lac La Biche to Athabasca (96 km west) and joins Highway 63 to Fort McMurray (282 km north).
 - Highway 36 provides southerly access to Highway 28.
 - 100% of the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Lac La Biche is served by truck, rail, air, and courier freight services. There is one grain elevator in the town.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily passenger bus service to Lac La Biche six times per week.
- Air Services:
 - Airport has a 5700 ft. paved and lighted runway.
 - Charter air passenger service is available.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Lac La Biche. Water is completely treated and fluoridated, and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is also by a piped system and disposal is by detention and aerated ponds.
- Household and business garbage collection is twice per week. A modified landfill facility located ten kilometres outside of Lac La Biche is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.



FORT MCMURRAY

CITY OF FORT MCMURRAY

Introduction

The City of Fort McMurray is located approximately 437 kilometres northeast of Edmonton on Highway 63, at the confluence of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers. Historically, the city's growth was associated with logging, transportation, salt extraction and fishing. The development of technology to recover oil from the Athabasca Oil Sands has resulted in extremely rapid growth and the city now has a well-defined economic structure.

Population Growth

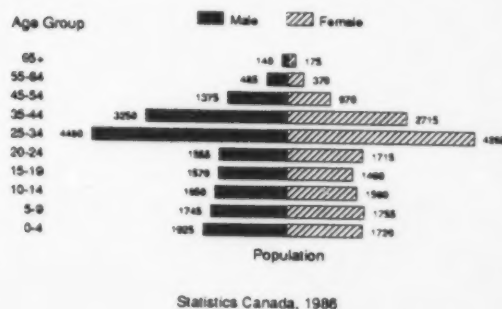
Historic Population: 1966-1989



- Since 1966 the city's population has grown from 2,515 to 33,698 in 1989.
- Significant growth occurred between 1966 and 1976, during which a 506.0% increase in population was experienced.
- 1976 to 1981 saw the addition of a further 15,541 people.
- After 1982 and the onset of declining world oil prices, population growth slowed and has since stabilized at 33,698 people.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



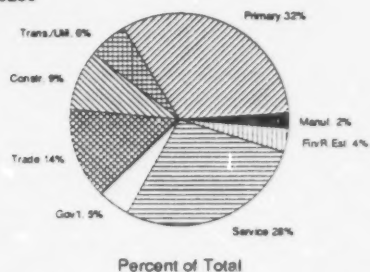
- Fort McMurray has a relatively young age profile: 25% of the total population is aged between 25 and 34.

- 47.8% of the population is aged 24 years and under.
- Only 3.3% of the total population is aged over 55.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 19290

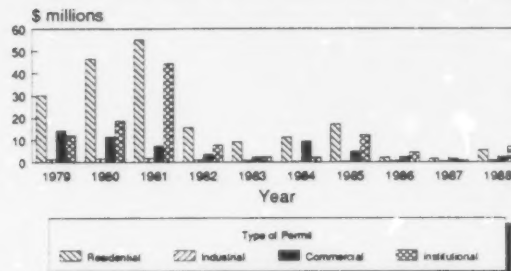


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The city's economic base is primarily defined by the Athabasca Oil Sands deposit. Approximately 15% of Canada's crude oil is produced here. Tourism is a \$14 million industry.
- The city's labor force is predominantly employed in the primary sector (32%); 28% of the total labor force is also employed in the service sector.
- The remainder of the city's labor force is distributed in smaller proportions across each of the other employment categories.
- Major employers in the city include:
 - Syncrude
 - Suncor
 - Keyano College
 - hospital
 - school boards
 - Municipal Administration
 - Catalytic Inc.

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; City of Ft. McMurray;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Construction activity was extremely strong during the late 1970s and early 1980s in response to the city's rapid growth. In 1980 the value of residential building permits was approximately \$45 million, and in 1981 such development was valued at over \$50 million.
- Since 1981, and the economic downturn, the value of building permits issued by the city has fallen to below \$15 million annually.
- Additional development of the oil sands resource is expected to increase development activity. This includes the OSLO project, a \$4 billion plant in the engineering stage, and a possible expansion by Syncrude.
- The city has 639 vacant residential lots, all of which are serviced.
- The city has 350 acres of vacant industrial land, all of which is serviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Fort McMurray includes:
 - YMCA
 - MacDonald Island Park Society
 - three indoor arenas
 - two indoor swimming pools
 - curling rink
 - four community halls
 - community parks
 - 27 tennis courts
 - two sports fields
 - ball diamonds
 - four gymnasiums
 - a bowling alley

- movie and live theatre
- roller skating
- downhill and cross-country skiing
- two 18-hole golf courses
- three private sports clubs
- Tourism attractions include:
 - rodeo
 - Oil Sands Interpretive Centre
 - museums
 - guides/outfitters
 - auditoriums
 - riverboat cruises
 - horseback tours
 - white-water rafting and canoeing
 - convention facilities
 - tours of oil sands plants
 - fishing/hunting
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - big game hunting
 - float-plane base
 - Gregoire Lake Provincial Park with 140 campsites and water-based recreation and sailing opportunities
 - fly-in fishing (Gypsy Lake, Island Lake, Namur, Pearson, Lloyd and Forest Lakes)
 - Centennial Park, south along Highway 63; 41 campsites, hiking
 - Grayling Creek, south along Highway 63; 34 campsites, fishing
 - Maqua Lake, south from Secondary Highway 881; 24 campsites, boating and swimming
 - Rotary Park, 45 fully serviced sites
- Local events and festivals:
 - One-Act Play Festival (February)
 - Festival at the Lake (July)
 - Winter Carnival (February)
 - Interplay
 - Snow Down (March)
 - Venue for 1992 Alberta Winter Games
 - Music Festival (April)
 - Health Fair (April)
 - Tourism & Convention Bureau Trade Show (May)
 - CPGA Golf Tournament (June)
 - Blueberry Festival (September)
- Accommodation available in the city includes:
 - six hotels, total of 596 units
 - three motels, total of 161 units
 - apartment hotel, 66 rooms
 - two campgrounds with 85 sites available for RV, trailer or tent use

Education

- A variety of educational opportunities are available:
 - 13 public schools and eight separate schools, including grade 12
 - a public and separate resident kindergarten/playschool
 - Keyano College's variety of post-secondary vocational and university transfer programs
 - a municipal public library
 - Keyano College acts as a hosting facility for several post-grad programs from the universities of Alberta, and Gonzaga, Washington.
 - satellite office of Athabasca University

Health Care Facilities

- Fort McMurray Regional Hospital
 - 142 acute-care beds, 24 newborn bassinets
 - 16 active departments
 - total professional staff of 236 including 22 general practitioners
- There are two seniors' lodges offering a total of 30 beds. There are no self-contained seniors units.
- Resident ground and air ambulance service is available.
- Fort McMurray and District Health Unit is based in the city.
- Other services include 11 medical clinics, 32 public health nurses, 15 dentists, and five optometrists. In addition, there are three visiting dentists and three visiting doctors.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment, consisting of 59 regular members and six civilian members, using 22 motor vehicles.
- The city maintains three fire halls. There are 52 full-time fire fighters, including 12 paramedics, and 13 emergency response vehicles.

Government Services

- Fort McMurray serves a regional function for the federal and provincial governments.
- Federal Government Departments:
 - Canada Employment Centre
 - Indian and Northern Affairs
 - post office
 - Transport Canada
 - Environment Canada
 - Public Works Canada

- Provincial Government Departments:
 - AADAC
 - Labour
 - Family & Social Services
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Attorney General
 - Solicitor General
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Energy
 - Career Development & Employment
 - Occupational Health and Safety
 - Consumer and Corporate Affairs
 - Environment
 - Culture and Multiculturalism
 - Public Works Supply and Services
 - Health
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Oilsands Technology Research Authority

Financial Services

- The city is served by eight banks and a Treasury Branch.

Communications

- The local newspapers are *Fort McMurray Today* and *Fort McMurray Express*.
- Local radio stations are CJOK (AM), and CKYX (FM).
- Satellite cable television service is available from Alberta Broadcasting Ltd.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 63 is the main route to Fort McMurray.
 - Secondary Highway 881 to Conklin.
 - Winter road to Fort Chipewyan.
- Freight Services:
 - Fort McMurray is served by truck, rail, air, and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - The city operates its own municipal transit service.
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides passenger bus service 35 times per week, and Red Arrow service is 14 times per week. Diversified Transportation offers a charter service.
- Air Services:
 - Daily scheduled air passenger and freight services are available from Fort McMurray airport.
 - Air charters are also available.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the Athabasca River and is subject to complete treatment. Distribution is by piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by detention ponds and aerated ponds.
- Household garbage collection is weekly; collection from businesses occurs twice per week. A sanitary landfill facility located one kilometre outside of Fort McMurray is used for waste disposal.
- Electricity supply is by residential single-phase, and 3-phase commercial systems.

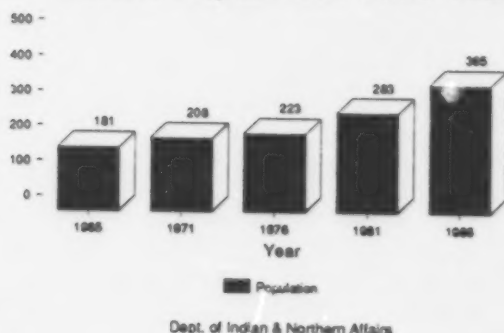
BEAVER LAKE INDIAN BAND: RESERVE 131

Introduction

The Beaver Lake Band resides on Reserve 131 on the south shore of Beaver Lake approximately 13 kilometres south of Lac La Biche. In total, the reserve area extends over 6148 hectares.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1986



- Approximately half of the total number of band members live on reserve; 215 and 219 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 62 housing units on the reserve.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The main economic activities on the reserve are agriculture, tourism, and band administration.
- Off-reserve employment opportunities are found at Lac La Biche.
- The major employers of the band are:
 - band-owned gas utility
 - Amisk Community School
 - Beaver Lake Wah-Pow Detoxification and Treatment Centre
 - band administration

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include:
 - a sports field
 - a gymnasium
 - a community hall
 - three ball diamonds
- Spruce Point Campground has 160 sites, riding stables, and water-based recreation opportunities.
- Beaver Lake Recreation Area, located four kilometres east of Lac La Biche, includes swimming, boating, fishing, and 140 campsites.
- Young's Beach Campground is located on the northwest corner of Beaver Lake. Available recreational opportunities include boating, fishing, and swimming, as well as 90 designated or random campsites.
- Annual festivals and events include a cultural celebration held on the August long weekend.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in Lac La Biche.

Education

- A public elementary-secondary school to grade 11 is located in Beaver Lake. Grade 12 and separate schools are all located in Lac La Biche.
- The Alberta Vocational College at Lac La Biche offers grades 10, 11, 12 as well as special education programming.
- A band member runs a school busing service.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital is at Lac La Biche. Health and Welfare Canada operates a nursing station on the reserve.
- Wah-Pow Detoxification Centre provides substance abuse counselling and has a capacity for 24 people.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Lac La Biche.
- A band-owned medical transportation van provides scheduled and on-call ambulatory services.
- Air ambulance service is available to the band from Lac La Biche.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Lac La Biche Detachment.
- There is a fire hall maintained on the reserve, staffed by volunteers.

Government Services

- Available provincial government services are based in Lac La Biche.
- The nearest federal government services are available in Lac La Biche and St. Paul.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Lac La Biche.

Communications

- Microwave rebroadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Beaver Lake Band reserves is a secondary road off Highway 55.
- Freight Services:
 - There are truck and courier/bus freight services into the Beaver Lake area. Lac La Biche is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for rail freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Nearest bus service is at Lac La Biche.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is located at Lac La Biche.

Utilities

- Water is taken from Beaver Lake and is subject to complete water treatment. Distribution is by piped system and by truck.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system and truck, and disposal is by lagoons and septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal makes use of a modified landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by single and 3-phase systems.
- Natural gas is supplied to all homes by a band-owned utility.

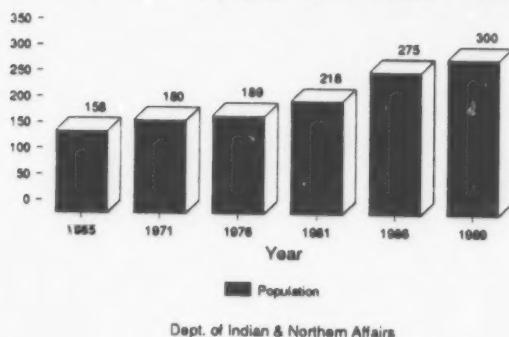
FORT MACKAY INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 174, 174A, 174B

Introduction

The Fort MacKay Band has three reserves, however the population lives within the Hamlet of Fort MacKay. Reserve 174 is located on the eastern bank of the Athabasca River across from the Hamlet of Fort MacKay. Reserve 174A and 174B are approximately 70 kilometres northwest of Reserve 174 on the eastern end of Gardiner Lake and Namur Lake. In total, the reserve area extends over 5451 hectares.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



- The 1989 band population was 300. Since 1986, the population has increased from 275 to the present total.

Housing

- There are 54 housing units on the three reserves.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The main sources of employment opportunities are oil sands plants and local band-owned companies.
- Other off-reserve employment opportunities are found at Fort McMurray and include AOSTRA and the forestry sector.
- Band-owned companies include:
 - Fort MacKay General Contracting
 - Fort MacKay General Stores
 - Fort MacKay Developments Ltd.
 - Fort MacKay Environmental Services
 - Fort MacKay Transport
 - Fort MacKay Trucking

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include:
 - a sports field
 - a community hall
 - a gymnasium
 - a ball diamond
 - drop in centre
- The annual festival is Treaty Days which is held in June featuring local Northwind Dancers.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in Fort McMurray.
- McKay River, Namur and Gardiner Lakes.

Education

- A public elementary and junior high school is located in Fort MacKay. Public high schools, as well as separate schools, are all located in Fort McMurray.
- Keyano College and Athabasca University offer post-secondary programs and courses in Fort McMurray.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic are in Fort McMurray.
- Health services on reserve are provided by Health and Welfare Canada which provides weekly visits by a nurse, and one community health representative.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Fort McMurray.
- Ground and air ambulance services are available to the band from Fort McMurray.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the rural division of the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment.
- The reserve shares a fire hall with ID #18 and provides backup equipment and manpower.

Government Services

- Forestry, Lands & Wildlife service is located in Fort MacKay.
- The post office is located in Fort MacKay.
- All other available government services are located in Fort McMurray.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are at Fort McMurray.

Communications

- Local radio stations received are CKYX and CJOK (Fort McMurray).
- Local newspapers are *Fort McMurray Today* and *Fort McMurray Express*.
- CBC TV (French and English) is received by antenna.
- Satellite rebroadcast service is available to the residents.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the hamlet and Reserve 174 is by Highway 63. Reserves 174A (Gardiner Lakes) and 174B (Namur Lake) are not accessible by road.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck, air, and courier/bus freight services are available at Fort MacKay.
 - Barge service is at Shell Landing.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus services from Fort MacKay to Fort McMurray are scheduled ten times per week.
 - Taxi service is available from Fort MacKay and Fort McMurray.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest scheduled air services are from Fort McMurray.
 - Float plane dock on Athabasca River at Fort MacKay.
 - Emergency landing strip at Mildred Lake.
 - Helipad at Fort MacKay Ranger Station.

Utilities

- Water is supplied to the reserves from Ells River and held in local reservoirs. Water distribution is by piped system and is subject to chlorination and iron control.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system and disposal is by a lagoon and treatment facility.
- Garbage disposal makes use of an open pit and a sanitary landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a single-phase system.

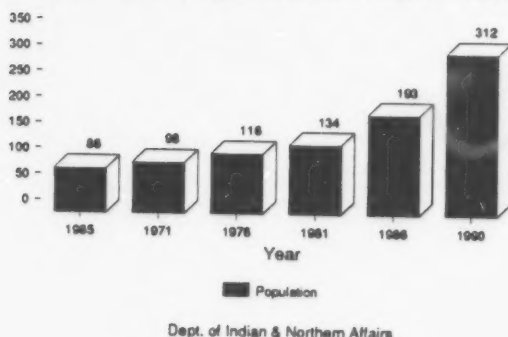
FORT McMURRAY INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 175, 176, 176A, 176B

Introduction

The Fort McMurray Band has four reserves. Reserve 175 is located approximately 20 kilometres east of City of Fort McMurray on the Clearwater River. Reserves 176, 176A, and 176B are approximately 30 kilometres south of Fort McMurray on the banks of Gregoire Lake near Anzac. In total, the reserve area extends over 3225 hectares. The Fort McMurray Band is made up of descendants of the Cree and Chipewyan Nations who separated from the Fort MacKay Band in 1942. Band members reside on Reserves 176 and 176A.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1990



- The 1990 population has been estimated at 312. The recent increase is accounted for by new members added through Bill C-31.
- Approximately 50% of the band members live off the reserve.

Housing

- There are 34 housing units on Reserves 176 and 176A.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The main source of employment opportunities are with band administration and band companies.
- Off-reserve employment opportunities are found at Fort McMurray, Anzac, oil sands plants and the forestry sector.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include two ball diamonds a community hall and an outdoor rink.
- The annual festival is Treaty Days which is held in June.
- The nearest hotel is located at Anzac.
- Gregoire Lake Provincial Park is located on the north shore of Gregoire Lake. The band has an overnight campground and dayuse area on the south shore of Gregoire Lake.

Education

- A public elementary and junior high school is located in Anzac. Public high schools, as well as separate schools, are all located in Fort McMurray.
- Keyano College and Athabasca University offer post-secondary programs and courses in Fort McMurray.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic are in Fort McMurray. A community health unit is to be completed in 1991.
- Health services on reserve are provided by Health and Welfare Canada and community health representatives.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Fort McMurray.
- Ground and air ambulance services are available to the band from Fort McMurray.
- Mark Amy Centre for additions is on Reserve 176.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the rural division of the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is at Anzac with a volunteer force. The band provides their water truck for backup.

Government Services

- Outreach worker (Canada Employment and Immigration)
- The nearest federal and provincial government services are located in Fort McMurray.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are at Fort McMurray.

Communication

- Local newspapers are *Fort McMurray Today* and *Fort McMurray Express*.
- Local radio stations received are CJOK and CKYX (Fort McMurray).
- Edmonton television stations and two American stations are available via satellite.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to Reserve 175 is by Highway 69. A winter road to Reserve 175 from Highway 69 is now being upgraded to an all weather road. The main access to Reserves 176, 175A, and 176B is by Secondary Highway 881.
- Freight Services:
 - Freight for the reserve is trucked from Fort McMurray.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus services are available at Fort McMurray.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest scheduled air services are from Fort McMurray.
 - There is a float plane dock at Polly Pat Marina on Gregoire Lake.

Utilities

- Chlorinated water is supplied by the Band's water treatment plant at Gregoire Lake. Water distribution is by truck and is subject to complete water treatment.
- Local sewage is collected by truck from holding tanks and disposed at the provincial park lagoon.
- Garbage disposal makes use of a modified landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a single-phase system.

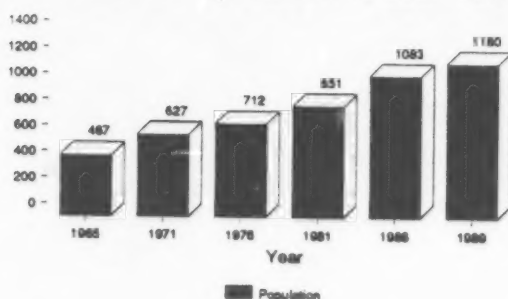
FROG LAKE INDIAN BAND: RESERVES 121, 122

Introduction

The Frog Lake Band resides on two reserves (121 and 122) located on the western and southern banks of Frog Lake. Both are located approximately 64 kilometres south of Grand Centre. In total, the reserve area extends over 18853 hectares. Resident facilities and services for the band are located in the Community of Frog Lake on reserve.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

- The 1989 population was 1180. Since 1986, the population has increased from 1083 to the present total.
- Approximately 70% of band members live on reserve; 770 and 791 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 253 housing units on the two reserves.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The major employer for band members is the band administration.
- The main economic activities for the band are agriculture, construction, and oil and gas subsidy.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include a ball diamond, a gymnasium, and a community hall.

- Whitney Lakes Provincial Park is located approximately 20 kilometres east of the Hamlet of Frog Lake. The park offers a variety of recreation opportunities including group camping, boat launches, fishing, and a beach, as well as 149 campsites.
- The main tourist attraction is the Frog Lake Massacre Site which commemorates the involvement of local Indian people in the Riel Rebellion of 1885.
- Annual festivals include Kermit's Carnival held in March.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in Elk Point.

Education

- A public school to grade 12 is located in Frog Lake.
- Separate schools are located in Bonnyville and St. Paul.
- A public library is available in the school.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital and medical clinic are in Elk Point.
- The Frog Lake Health Centre is located on the reserve, staffed by one resident nurse.
- Doctors visit weekly, dentists once per month, and optometrists twice a year.
- Physicians and dentists are available in Elk Point (45 km west), and the nearest optometrists are in St. Paul (82 km northwest).
- Ground ambulance service is available to the band from Elk Point, with air ambulance facilities located in Edmonton.
- The band provides transportation services for visits to physicians in Elk Point.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Elk Point Detachment.
- Fire protection for the reserve is provided by a volunteer fire department with one truck and a part-time fire control officer.

Government Services

- Frog Lake has a post office.
- Other government services are located in Elk Point, Grand Centre and St. Paul.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Communications

- Off-air satellite reception is the means by which reserve residents receive television.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Frog Lake Band reserves is by Secondary Highway 897.
- Freight Services:
 - Elk Point is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for bus, rail, and truck freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Buses pick-up and drop-off at Elk Point.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at Grand Centre.

Utilities

- Water is taken from Frog Lake which is subject to partial treatment. Distribution on the reserves is by truck.
- Sewage is kept in septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal makes use of an open pit.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a 3-phase system.

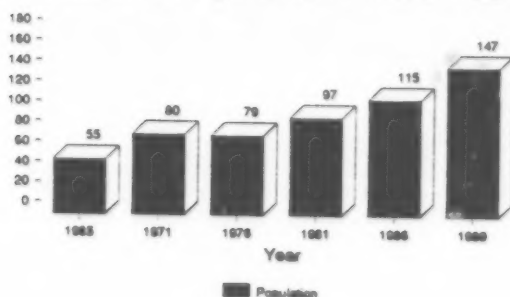
HEART LAKE INDIAN BAND: RESERVE 167

Introduction

The Heart Lake Band resides on one reserve (#167) on the north and west shores of Heart Lake approximately 70 kilometres northeast of Lac La Biche. In total, the reserve area extends over 4498 hectares. Band members are of Chipewyan descent and are related to the Chipewyan Indian Band from the Cold Lake area. The Heart Lake Reserve was established in 1915 and is administered under Treaty 6.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

- The 1989 population was 147.
- Over half of the total number of band members live on reserve; 47 and 57 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There are 29 housing units on the reserve.

Economic Activities and Employment

- The main economic activities on the reserve are those related to band administration.
- Off-reserve employment opportunities are found at Lac La Biche.
- The major employer of the band is band administration.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include two ball diamonds.
- Beaver Lake Recreation Area, located four kilometres east of Lac La Biche, includes swimming, boating, fishing, and 140 campsites.
- Annual festivals and events include Treaty Days (third week of June) and the annual School Christmas Concert.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in Lac La Biche.

Education

- An elementary-secondary school to grade 9 is located on reserve. High schools are presently located in Lac La Biche, although a proposal for a senior high school on reserve has been submitted.
- The Alberta Vocational College at Lac La Biche offers grades 10, 11, 12 as well as special education programming.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital is at Lac La Biche. Health and Welfare Canada operates a nursing station on reserve, staffed by one resident nurse.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Lac La Biche.
- Ground and air ambulance service is available to the band from Lac La Biche.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Lac La Biche Detachment.
- The reserve has a fire truck but requires backup from Lac La Biche.

Government Services

- All available government services are located in Lac La Biche.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Lac La Biche.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Heart Lake Band reserve is a gravel road off Secondary Highway 858.
- Freight Services:
 - Lac La Biche is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for rail freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Buses pick-up and drop-off at Lac La Biche.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is located at Lac La Biche.

Utilities

- Water is taken from Heart Lake and is subject to complete water treatment. Distribution is by piped system to administration buildings, the school, and teacherages, and by truck.
- Local sewage collection is the residents' responsibility and disposal is by septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal makes use of an open pit.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a 3-phase system.

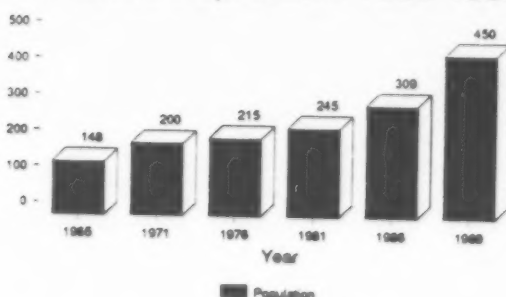
JANVIER INDIAN BAND: RESERVE 194

Introduction

The Janvier Band resides on one reserve (194) approximately 100 kilometres southwest of Fort McMurray in Improvement District 18. In total, the reserve area extends over 1633 hectares. Resident facilities and services for the band are located on the Janvier Reserve and in Chard.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1989



Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

- The 1989 band population was 450. Since 1986, the population has increased from 309 to the present total.
- Approximately 80% of band members live on reserve.

Housing

- There are 45 housing units available on reserve.

Economic Activities and Employment

- Traditional occupations for the band members have been trapping, hunting and fishing. These occupations continue to contribute to the economic livelihood of the Janvier residents.
- Seasonal work is mainly in the oil and gas industry.
- Off-reserve employment opportunities are found at Fort McMurray and with local businesses.
- The major employees on the reserve are the band administration, the provincial government, Northern Crude Contracting Ltd., as well as oil and gas companies operating within the Janvier and Conklin area..

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include:
 - a community hall
 - two sports fields
 - a gymnasium (off reserve)
 - three ball diamonds
 - pool hall
 - outdoor lighted rink
- Annual festivals include Treaty Days in June.
- Summer ball tournament.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in Conklin and Anzac.
- Christina River, Christina, Bohn, Cowper, and Winefred Lakes.

Education

- A public elementary and junior high school is located in Chard. Public high schools, as well as separate schools are all located in Fort McMurray (where students are boarders).
- Alberta Opportunity Corps in Chard.
- Keyano College in Fort McMurray.

Health Care

- The nearest hospital is in Fort McMurray.
- Health services on reserve are provided at the community health clinic by Health and Welfare Canada.
- There are two resident community health representatives on the reserve.
- Doctors visit weekly and dentists six times per year.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Fort McMurray.
- Ground and air ambulance services are available from Fort McMurray.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the rural division of the RCMP Fort McMurray Detachment.
- A fire hall is maintained in Chard (one pumper and volunteer force).

Government Services

- Circuit court monthly at the community hall.
- Other government services are located in Fort McMurray.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are located in Fort McMurray.

Communications

- Satellite cable television service is available.
- Radio stations CFCW (Camrose), CFWE (Lac La Biche) and Edmonton based stations are received.
- CBC TV (English and French) by antenna.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Janvier Band Reserve is by Secondary Highway 881.
 - Winter road to Lac La Biche via Conklin.
 - Winter road to Mariana Lake.
- Freight Services:
 - There is truck freight service into the Janvier area. Fort McMurray is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for bus and rail freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger service is available at Fort McMurray.
 - Two taxi companies are based in Janvier.
- Air Services:
 - There is an unpaved (all weather, lighted, 1220m) airstrip on the reserve. The nearest scheduled services are from Fort McMurray.

Utilities

- Water is taken from Christina River which is subject to complete treatment. Distribution on the reserve is by piped system and by truck.
- Local sewage is collected by truck and disposed at Northland School Division lagoon or by septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal makes use of a sanitary landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by a single-phase system.

BUFFALO LAKE METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement encompasses 34 818 hectares of land, located approximately 65 kilometres southwest of Lac La Biche and 40 kilometres east of Boyle. The settlement was established in 1939 after the Metis Betterment Act was passed by the Alberta government. Like the seven other Metis settlements, the Buffalo Lake settlement consists of a community centre, and a less-developed area.

Population Characteristics

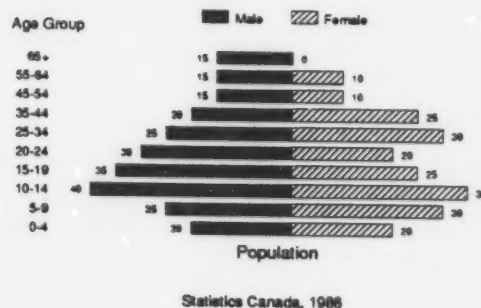
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- The 1986 population was 809.
- The settlement has grown quite steadily since 1961 when the population was 189.
- Since 1981 the settlement's population has increased 41%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- The age-sex profile is skewed towards the younger age groups, that is 0 to 34.
- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 3.4% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 38.2% aged 0 to 14, and 24.7% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- The land is of marginal agricultural value.
- The main economic activities include heavy equipment and oil and gas. Most employment is off settlement.
- The two principal employers are:
 - settlement administration
 - Buffalo Lake Cats

Housing and Land Use

- Estimates by Alberta Municipal Affairs indicate that 25% of the settlement's population lives in the hamlet area.
- Since 1985, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 30 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents include:
 - a ball diamond
 - a community hall
 - senior citizens drop-in centre
 - rodeo grounds
 - outdoor skating rink
- Annual festivals:
 - Fastball Tournament (May)
- Nearby recreation and tourism facilities include:
 - North Buck Lake Provincial Park, approximately 30 kilometres north; 100 campsites, fishing, boating, and hiking opportunities
 - Long Lake Provincial Park, approximately 50 kilometres west; 220 campsites, fishing, boating, swimming, and hiking

Education

- Public school children travel to Caslan and Lac La Biche and separate school children travel to Boyle.
- Post-secondary education opportunities available at the settlement include a satellite program provided through the Alberta Vocational College in Lac La Biche.
- The nearest public library is located in Boyle.

Health Services

- Boyle is the location of the nearest hospital (the Boyle General Hospital).
- Athabasca Health Unit provides a medical clinic sub-office on the settlement.

- Public health nurses visit Buffalo Lake at least once per week. They are supported by community health workers who spend at least two days per week at the settlement.
- Physicians are based in Boyle and visit Buffalo Lake at least weekly, although visits may be limited by case loads elsewhere in the region.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Boyle Detachment.
- The settlement has a fire hall and a tank truck.

Government Services

- The only government services located at Buffalo Lake is the Settlement administration.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial services are at Boyle.

Communications

- The regional newspaper is the *Lac La Biche Post*.
- Radio stations received include CFWE (Lac La Biche), and Edmonton based stations.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Access to Buffalo Lake is by Secondary Highway 855 which runs north-south between Smoky Lake and Caslan or by Secondary Highway 663 from Lac La Biche or Boyle. A secondary road runs through the settlement from Secondary Highway 855 and Secondary Highway 663.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger services are from Lac La Biche and Boyle.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at Lac La Biche.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from a community well and subjected to complete treatment. Distribution is by truck.
- Sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of by aerated ponds and lagoons.
- Garbage collection occurs once per week from both households and businesses. Disposal occurs either at a modified landfill or at a sanitary landfill located eight kilometres from Buffalo Lake.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

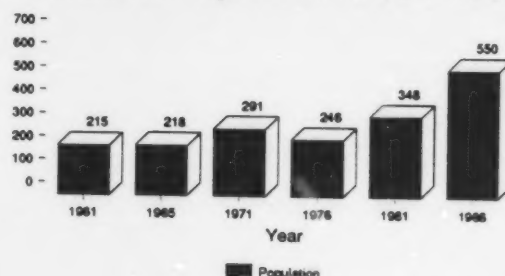
ELIZABETH METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The Elizabeth Metis Settlement encompasses 25 911 hectares of land, located approximately 30 kilometres south of Grand Centre, close to the Saskatchewan border. The settlement was established in 1939 and named for Elizabeth Dion. Like the other seven Metis settlements, the Elizabeth Metis Settlement consists of a community settlement area (Elizabeth), and a less-developed area.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1961-1986



Alberta Municipal Affairs;
Metis Settlement Association

- The 1986 population was 550.
- The settlement has grown quite steadily since 1961 when the population was 215.
- Since 1981, the settlement's population has increased 58%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



Statistics Canada, 1986

- The age-sex profile is skewed towards the younger age groups, that is 0 to 34.
- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 2.7% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 44.7% aged 0 to 14, and 18.4% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- The land is of marginal agricultural value.
- Employment is derived from oil companies operating in the region.
- The principal employers are Amoco Canada, Pimsee Development Corporation, and the settlement administration.

Housing and Land Use

- Estimates by Alberta Municipal Affairs indicate that 30% of the settlement's population lives in the hamlet area.
- There are 35 vacant and serviced residential lots available at Elizabeth.
- Since 1985, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 28 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents include:
 - one community hall
 - two ball diamonds
 - rodeo grounds
 - skating rinks
- Tourism facilities and activities include a museum.
- Nearby recreation and tourism facilities include:
 - Whitney and Cold Lake Provincial Parks, 66 campsites, fishing, swimming, boating, and hiking opportunities

Accommodation

- There is a campground for tent use.

Education

- There is one public school in Elizabeth with the highest grade available being grade 8. High school aged children travel to Grand Centre.
- Post-secondary education opportunities are available in Grand Centre through Lakeland College and through Lac La Biche Alberta Vocational College.
- The settlement has a library in the community school.

Health Services

- Cold Lake is the location of the nearest hospital and the nearest medical clinic. The nearest ambulance service is available in Cold Lake and from the Cold Lake First Nations Reserve.
- Visiting health services are provided by the North-eastern Health Unit from its Grand Centre office.
- Public health nurses visit Elizabeth Settlement at least once per week. They are supported by community health workers who spend at least two days at the settlement.
- Physicians are closest in Grand Centre, Cold Lake, and Bonnyville.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Grand Centre Detachment, with a special constable stationed on the settlement twice per week.
- No fire hall is maintained on the settlement. Fire fighting services are provided from Grand Centre, Cold Lake and the Cold Lake First Nations Reserve.

Government Services

- The main government function is settlement administration.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial services are at Grand Centre.

Communications

- There is a local newsletter in the settlement. Regional newspapers include the *Grand Centre Sun*, *Bonnyville Nouvelle*, and *Bonny Glen Advantage*.
- Radio stations received include CKSA (Lloydminster), CHLW (St. Paul), CFWE (Lac La Biche), CFCW (Camrose), CHCL (Cold Lake), and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite rebroadcast cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The principal access route to Elizabeth Settlement is by Secondary Highway 897 off Highway 28 which runs east-west between Grand Centre and Bonnyville.
- Freight:
 - Elizabeth Settlement is served by truck and courier freight. There are no rail or air freight services.

- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger service is available daily from Grand Centre.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airports are located at Bonnyville and Cold Lake/Grand Centre.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from wells and subject to iron control, chlorination, and filtration treatments at the settlement treatment plant. Distribution is by truck and by piped system to buildings.
- Sewage is collected by piped system in the hamlet or by truck from remote areas and disposed of by lagoons and septic tanks.
- Garbage collection occurs once per week from both households and businesses. Disposal occurs either at an open pit or modified landfill on the settlement.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

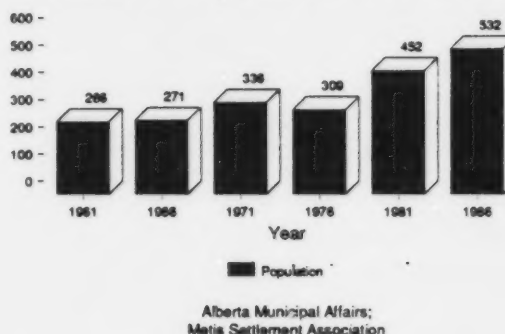
FISHING LAKE METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The Fishing Lake Metis Settlement encompasses 37 652 hectares of land, located approximately 55 kilometres east of Elk Point. The local topography consists of rolling hills and grassland. The settlement was established in 1939, the name being taken from the nearby lake. Formal designation of the settlement by the provincial government of the day followed years of impoverishment for the Metis people and allowed them to begin to develop their own administrative and economic structures. Like the other seven Metis settlements, the Fishing Lake Metis Settlement consists of a community settlement area commonly known as Fishing Lake (which contains the Sputnikow Post Office), and a less-developed area.

Population Characteristics

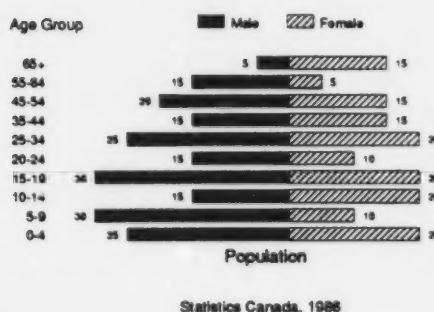
Historic Population: 1965-1986



- The 1986 population was 532.
- The settlement has grown quite steadily since 1961 when the population was 266.
- The period during which the settlement's population increased the most was 1976 to 1981, when an increase of 46.3% was recorded.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- There are 30% more males than females in the population.
- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 5.6% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 33.8% aged 0 to 14, and 21.1% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- The land is not suitable for large scale agricultural activities, particularly grain crops.
- Oil and gas activity has not benefited the settlement.
- Employment opportunities are mostly off settlement, although local people operate Dumont Bus Lines, Parenteau Trucking, and the Sputinow Store.

Housing and Land Use

- Estimates by Alberta Municipal Affairs indicate that 35% of the settlement's population lives in the hamlet area.
- Since 1985, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 28 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents include:
 - one gymnasium
 - rodeo grounds
 - one ball diamond
 - one community hall
- There are no tourism facilities in the settlement.
- Nearby recreation and tourism facilities include:
 - Whitney Lake Provincial Park, 50 kilometres west

Education

- There is one public school in Fishing Lake with the highest grade available being grade 6, including a resident playschool. Junior high and high school aged children travel to Heinsburg.
- Post-secondary education opportunities are available in Grand Centre through Lakeland College and through the Alberta Vocational College, Lac La Biche Campus.

Health Services

- Elk Point is the location of the nearest hospital and the nearest medical clinic.
- Visiting health services are provided by the North-eastern Health Unit from its Elk Point office.
- Public health nurses visit Fishing Lake at least once per week. They are supported by a resident community health worker.
- Physicians are based in Elk Point.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Elk Point Detachment.
- The nearest fire hall is at Elk Point.

Government Services

- The only government function is settlement administration.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial services are at Elk Point.

Communications

- The local newsletter is the *Potta Trails*. Regional newspapers include *Lakeland Review* (Elk Point).
- Radio stations received include CHLW (St Paul), CFCW (Camrose), CKSA (Lloydminster), and Edmonton based stations.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The principal access route to Fishing Lake is Secondary Highway 646 from Heinsburg.
- Freight:
 - Fishing Lake is served by truck freight only.
- Passenger Services:
 - The nearest bus passenger service is from Elk Point.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is Elk Point Airport.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from a reservoir and is subject to iron control, chlorination, and filtration treatments. Distribution is by truck and by piped system to buildings.
- Sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of by privies, septic tanks, and lagoons.
- Garbage collection occurs twice per week. Disposal occurs at a modified landfill located two kilometres from Fishing Lake.
- Electricity is supplied by a single-phase system.

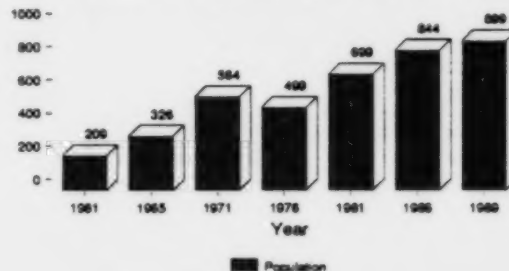
KIKINO METIS SETTLEMENT

Introduction

The Kikino Metis Settlement encompasses 44 939 hectares of land, located approximately 40 kilometres south of Lac La Biche. The local topography consists of rolling hills which, along with the relatively thin soil cover, limits agriculture. The settlement was established in 1939 and the name Kikino means "Our Home". Like the seven other Metis settlements, the Kikino Settlement consists of a community settlement area (Kikino), and a non-developed area.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1961-1989



Alberta Municipal Affairs;
Metis Settlement Association

- The 1988 population was 899.
- The settlement has grown quite steadily since 1961 when the population was 209.
- Since 1981, the settlement's population has increased 29%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



Statistics Canada, 1986

- The age-sex profile is skewed towards the younger age groups, that is 0 to 34.
- Young families appear to be dominant on the settlement.
- Just 3.5% of the population is aged over 65 years, compared to 34.7% aged 0 to 14, and 19.4% aged 15 to 24.

Economic Activity

- The land is of limited agricultural value.
- The majority of employment is off settlement.
- Kikino Wildlife operates as a game preserve for elk and buffalo; the confectionery functions as a local convenience store.
- New developments on the settlement include:
 - school
 - outdoor arena
 - community centre

Housing and Land Use

- Estimates by Alberta Municipal Affairs indicate that 50% of the settlement's population lives in the hamlet area.
- There are 80 vacant and serviced residential lots available at Kikino.
- Since 1985, Alberta Municipal Affairs has funded 44 housing units under its Rural Housing Assistance Program.
- After 1990, each Metis settlement will be responsible for its own housing supply.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities available to residents include:
 - four sportsfields
 - an outdoor swimming pool
 - one community park
 - two ball diamonds (two more are under construction)
 - downhill skiing
- Tourism facilities and activities include:
 - guides/outfitters
 - horseback tours
 - rodeo
 - outdoor stage
 - three historic sites at the original homes of the settlement founder members
- Annual festivals:
 - Kikino Buffalo Days (August)
- Nearby recreation and tourism facilities include:
 - Garner Lake Provincial Park, approximately 60 kilometres southwest; 66 campsites, fishing, swimming, boating, and hiking opportunities
 - Adrian Hope Silver Birch Resort, 20 kilometres north of Kikino

Accommodation

- There are two campgrounds which have a total of 90 sites for use by tent, trailers, or recreation vehicles.

Education

- There is one public school in Kikino with the highest grade available being grade 6, including a resident playschool. Junior high and high school aged children travel to Lac La Biche.
- Post-secondary education opportunities are available in Lac La Biche at the Alberta Vocational College.
- The settlement provides its own public library which operates from the Youth Centre.

Health Services

- Lac La Biche is the location of the nearest hospital (the William J. Cadzow Hospital) and the nearest medical clinic.
- Visiting health services are provided by the Athabasca Health Unit from its Lac La Biche office.
- Public health nurses visit Kikino at least once per week. They are supported by community health workers who spend at least two days at the settlement.
- Physicians are based in Lac La Biche and visit Kikino at least weekly, although visits may be limited by case loads elsewhere in the region.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Lac La Biche Detachment.
- A fire hall is maintained on the settlement and is staffed by 10 volunteer firefighters who have two vehicles at their disposal.

Government Services

- The only government services at Kikino are settlement administration and a post office.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial services are at Lac La Biche.

Communications

- The local newspaper is the *Kikino Newsletter*.
- Radio stations that are received include CFWE (Lac La Biche), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Cable television service is available from Northern Cablevision Ltd.

Transportation

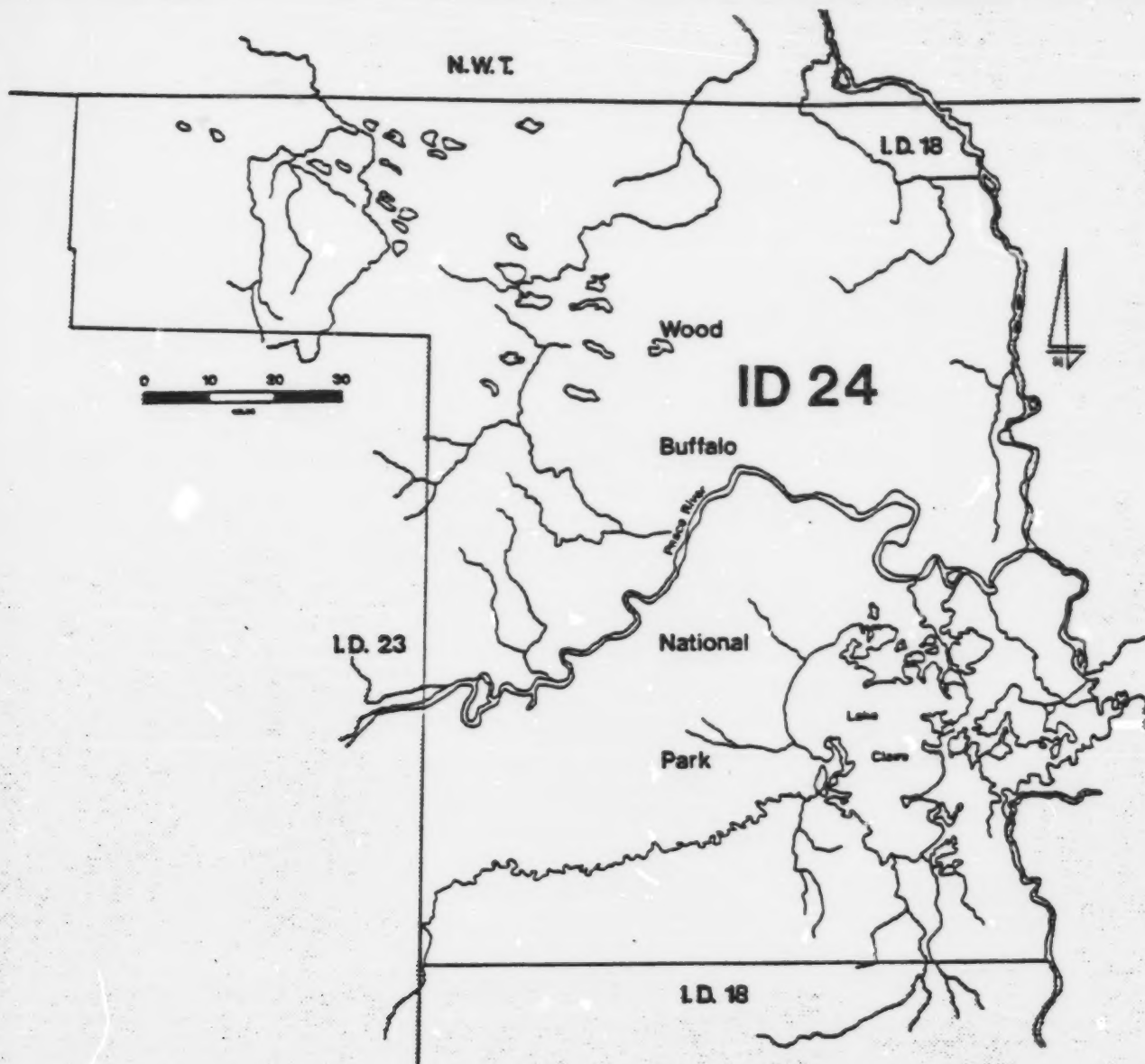
- Roads;
 - The principal access route to Kikino is Highway 36 which runs north-south between Lac La Biche and Vilna.
- Freight Services:
 - Kikino is served by truck freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger services are from Lac La Biche and Vilna. Buses leave these centres five times per week.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is in Lac La Biche.

Utilities

- Settlement water supply is taken from Whitefish Lake subject to coagulation, chlorination, and filtration treatments. Distribution is by truck and by piped system to buildings.
- Sewage is collected by piped system and disposed of by aerated ponds and lagoons.
- Garbage collection occurs twice per week from both households and businesses. Disposal occurs either at an open pit on the settlement or at a sanitary landfill located five kilometres from Kikino.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

ID No. 24





IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 24:

WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

Location, Topography, and Physical Features

Wood Buffalo National Park includes all of Improvement District 24. The park extends into the Northwest Territories. ID 24 is bounded to the north by the Alberta/Northwest Territories boundary, to the west by ID 23 and to the south and east by ID 18. The ID contains 70% of the park or 32,000 square kilometres. The park was established in 1922 and enlarged to its present size in 1926. It is one of the world's largest parks.

The topography of the park is diverse. The Peace and Athabasca Rivers, together with Lake Claire, form one of the largest freshwater deltas in the world at the western end of Lake Athabasca.

Lowlands formed by the Slave River contain large concentrations of salt. These salt plains are flat, open areas dissected by streams and springs which originate at the base of a low escarpment. This area offers unique Canadian landscape, characterized by a variety of salt-adapted plants.

The Caribou and Birch uplands, near the western and southern park boundaries, have elevations rising 420 metres above the surrounding plains. These plains cover the "Alberta Plateau", an area of poorly drained, shallow lakes and bogs. The gypsum karst area on the eastern side of the plateau is recognized as the largest such landform in North America. Wooded areas in the park consist primarily of spruce forest cover.

Population Characteristics

There are two native settlements within the park located at Garden River and Peace Point. Negotiations are in progress in which portions of the park may be excised from the park and set aside as reserves. The Cree Band at Fort Chipewyan has agreed to a joint wildlife management agreement covering approximately three million acres within the ID 24 portion of Wood Buffalo National Park.

Park Resources

Wood Buffalo National Park was originally developed to establish a site for preserving natural wood bison herds. A varied program of management has taken place since the park was established. The park provides habitat for 46 species of mammals and over 200 species of birds. Hunting and fishing by Treaty Indians who are residents within the park is permitted. Commercial fishing is not permitted. There is a protected species list for the park which includes whooping cranes.

The park has not been developed to accommodate large number of tourists. Recreational activities such as swimming, boating, and camping are presently focused in the Pine Lake Recreation Area on the west side of Pine Lake. Limited road access restricts tourism in Wood Buffalo Park. Most parts of the park are accessible only by boat, hiking trails, and dog teams. There is some concern that although an additional road through the park would encourage the development of tourism, road construction and maintenance would disrupt wildlife patterns, natural drainage systems and the natural environment. A public participation planning process, commencing in the fall of 1991, will examine some of the usage questions.

The Park Administrative Centre is located at Fort Smith, with a small office at Fort Chipewyan.

Infrastructure

Roads Access

- Highway 5, all-weather gravel road connecting Fort Smith to the Mackenzie Highway and Hay River.
- Winter road through Wood Buffalo National Park from Fort McMurray.
- Parsons Lake Road, a fair-weather dirt road between Highway 5 and the west side of the park Loop Road.
- Loop Road connecting Fort Smith, Peace Point, and Carlson's Landing.

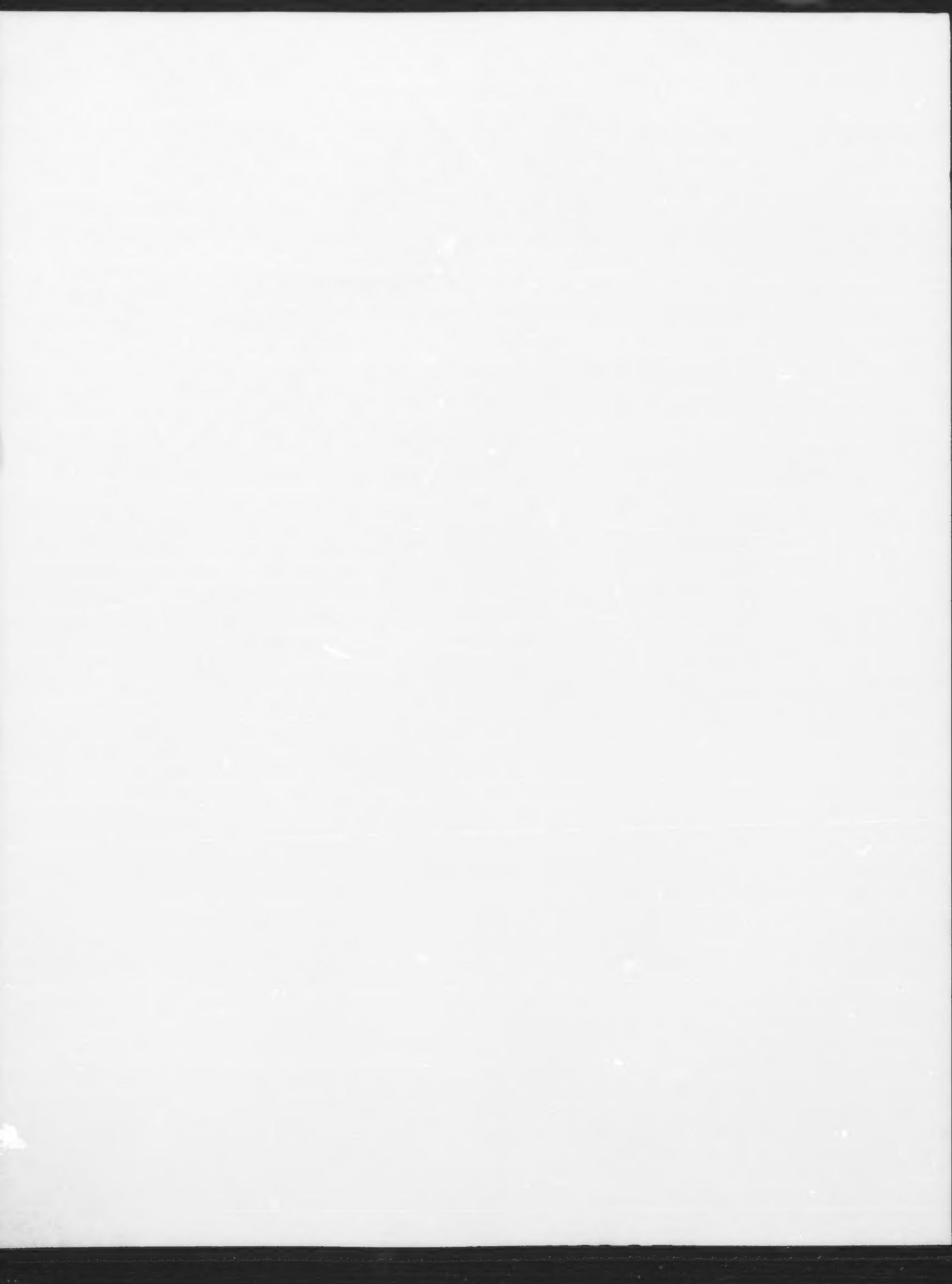
Air Access

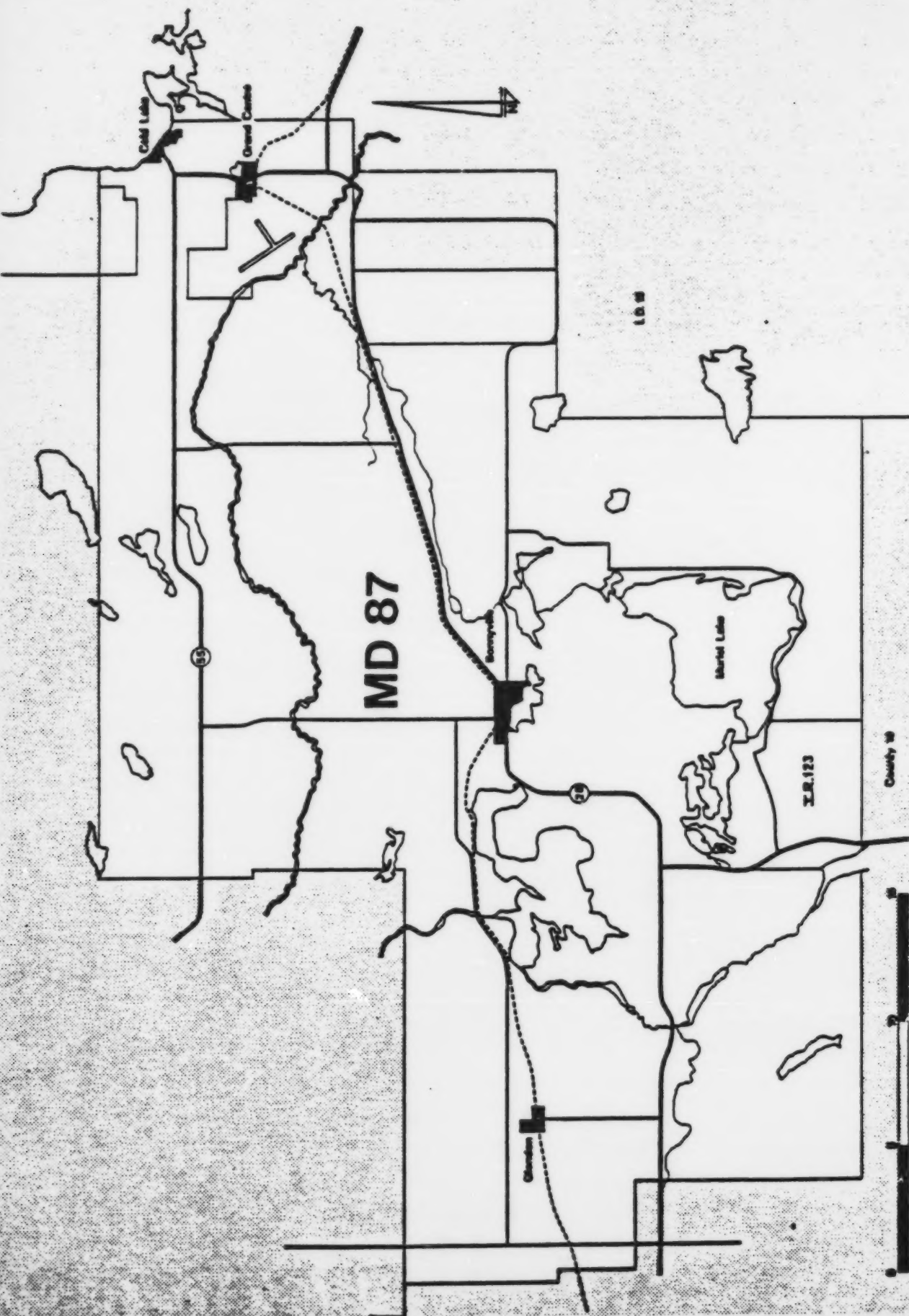
- Park staff are the only users of aircraft within the park. Non-park staff use requires authorization from the park superintendent.
- There is a grass airstrip at Garden River settlement.

Fire Protection

- Fire control is provided by the Parks Service.

**MD of Bonnyville
No. 87**





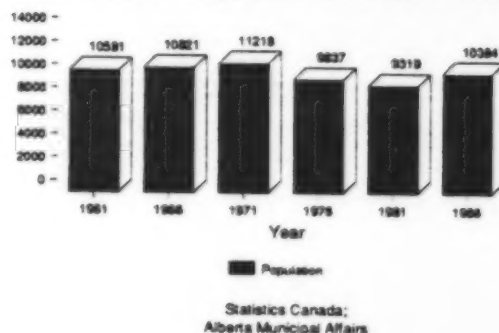
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BONNYVILLE NO. 87

Introduction

Municipal District 87 is bordered by ID 18 at the north and east, and County 19 at the south and west. The MD's topography is characterized by an abundance of lakes, with rolling to hilly terrain north of the Beaver River and flat land to the south. The recreational value of the lakes contributes to the MD's growing tourism industry.

Population Growth

Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Between 1961 and 1971 the MD's population increased by 6.0%.
- The following decade to 1981 saw a 16.9% decrease. However, since 1981 the MD's population has increased to just over 10,000.

Demographic Characteristics

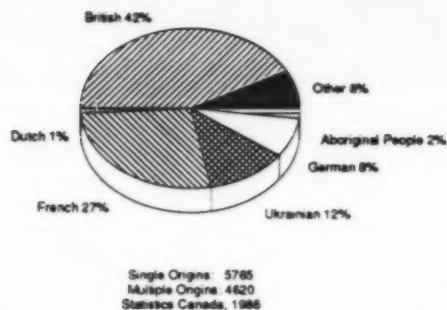
Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- The population is characterized by young families.
- Almost one-quarter of the MD's population is aged between 25 and 34 (22.9%).
- Those people aged 55 and over account for just 6.8% of the total population, whereas children aged 0-4 represent 11.6% of the total.
- 48.7% of the population is aged 24 years and under.

Ethnic Origin

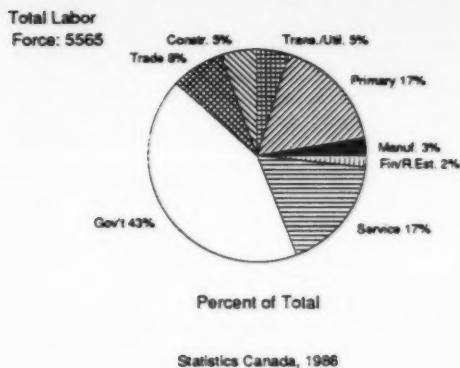
Population by Ethnic Origin Single Origins



- Of residents reporting a single ethnic origin, over two-thirds stated British (42%) or French (27%).
- Ukrainian is reported as a single origin by 12% of the MDs population.

Economic Activity

Labor Force Distribution, 1986



- Agriculture, agricultural service industries, oil and gas, tourism, and CFB Cold Lake are all significant contributors to the MDs economy.
- 43% of the MD labor force is employed within the government sector.
- Service sector (17%) and primary sector (17%) employment accounts for a further one-third of the total labor force.

Agriculture

- There are 473,606 acres of land defined as agricultural in the MD. Of this total, 282,923 acres, or 59.7%, have been improved.
- Average farm size is 428 acres.
- Agricultural land ownership: 66.9% owned, 33.1% rented.

Forestry

- Forestry activity is not important in the MD.

Oil & Gas Resources

- Estimated total remaining established reserves of natural gas: 4 160 000 m³
- Estimated total oil sand reserves: 8 728 000 m³
- Estimated areal extent of oil sands deposit: 628 500 hectares

Tourism & Recreation

- Provincial Historic Sites: Destrube House, southwest of Bonnyville
- Golf Courses: Bonnyville Golf & Country Club; Grand Centre Golf & Country Club; Palm Springs Golf Club, CFB Cold Lake
- Provincial Parks: Moose Lake
- Provincial Recreation Areas: Eastbourne, Muriel Lake, Franchere Bay (Moose Lake)
- Municipal Recreation & Tourism Areas:
 - Chatwin Lake Recreation Lake
 - Cold Lake
 - Muriel Lake
 - Moose Lake
- Camping:
 - Bear Trap Lake Campground
 - Muriel Lake
 - Moose Lake
 - Chicken Hill Lake
 - Minnie Lake
 - Ernestine Lake

Access

- Principal Highways:
 - 41 — north-south, Bonnyville to La Corey
 - 55 — east-west, from Cold Lake
 - 28 — east-west, Cold Lake to Edmonton
- Railways: CNR — east-west Glendon east to Bonnyville and Grand Centre
- Airports: Bonnyville, Cold Lake CFB, Cold Lake Municipal, Medley Provincial Air Terminal

Settlements

- Hamlets: Ardmore, Fort Kent, La Corey, Thérien
- Villages: Glendon
- Towns: Bonnyville, Cold Lake, Grand Centre
- Indian Reserves: Kehewin 123

HAMLET PROFILES (UNDER 75 POPULATION)

La Corey

The Hamlet of La Corey is located approximately 20 kilometres north of Bonnyville at the intersection of Highway 55 and Highway 41. The 1989 population was 39. There are 18 residences in the hamlet which are serviced by a piped water system and a 3-phase electricity supply. The water supply is taken from wells. Sewage disposal is by septic tanks and waste disposal makes use of a modified landfill.

La Corey has a post office. Other federal and provincial offices are at Bonnyville.

The nearest health services available to La Corey's residents are located at Bonnyville. This includes hospital, ground ambulance, dental care, and optometrists. The nearest elementary school is at Iron River (11 km west); other public and separate schools are in Bonnyville. Police protection is provided by the RCMP Detachment at Bonnyville and a fire hall is maintained in La Corey.

Therien

Therien is located approximately six kilometres west of Glendon and 30 kilometres north of St. Paul. The 1989 population was 61. There are 29 residence lots which are serviced by a piped sewer system and which rely on individual wells for water supply. Local electricity supply is provided through a 3-phase system. Sewage disposal makes use of lagoons and waste is disposed of at a modified landfill site.

The nearest medical services are at Glendon, with fire protection provided from Glendon. Police protection is provided by the RCMP Detachment at St. Paul. Public schools at all levels are at Glendon; separate schools are in St. Paul. A community hall serves residents' recreation needs. Therien's proximity to Glendon allows truck and rail freight services.

HAMLET OF ARDMORE

Introduction

The Hamlet of Ardmore is located in Municipal District 87 approximately 19 kilometres northeast of Bonnyville and 28 kilometres southwest of Cold Lake. The 1989 population has been estimated at 268. The hamlet provides a limited service function to the surrounding community.

Land Use

- There are 94 residential lots in Ardmore.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the municipal district.

Recreation & Tourism

- Ardmore has a community hall.
- A hotel is located in the hamlet.
- Nearby facilities include Bear Lake Campground, located 16 kilometres southwest of Ardmore.

Education

- There is a public school to grade 9 located in the hamlet. Public high schools and separate schools are in Bonnyville.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in Bonnyville.
- Other health care facilities, including dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are nearest in Bonnyville.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Bonnyville Detachment provides police protection to Ardmore.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- Ardmore has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Bonnyville.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Bonnyville.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Bonnyville Nouvelle* and the *Cold Lake-Grand Centre Sun*.
- Radio stations received include CHLW (St. Paul), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Ardmore is located adjacent to Highway 28 which provides access to Bonnyville (southwest) and Cold Lake (northeast).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck, rail, and bus/courier freight service is available to Ardmore.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides bus service twice daily. Buses link the hamlet to Edmonton, Bonnyville, and Cold Lake.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from community wells, is treated by filtration, and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.

HAMLET OF FORT KENT

Introduction

The Hamlet of Fort Kent is located in Municipal District 87 approximately 11 kilometres northeast of Bonnyville on Highway 28. The 1989 population has been estimated at 202. The hamlet provides a limited service function to the surrounding community.

Land Use

- There are 43 residential lots in Fort Kent.
- Industrial land is designated at the discretion of the municipal district.

Recreation & Tourism

- Fort Kent has a community hall.
- There is also a hotel in the hamlet.
- Nearby facilities include Muriel Lake Campground, located 16 kilometres south of Fort Kent.

Education

- There is a public school to grade 6 located in the hamlet. Public junior and senior high schools and separate schools are located in Bonnyville.

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is in Bonnyville.
- Other health care facilities, including dentists, optometrists, and ambulance services, are nearest in Bonnyville.

Police and Fire Protection

- The RCMP Bonnyville Detachment provides police protection to Fort Kent.
- A fire hall is maintained in the hamlet.

Government Services

- Fort Kent has a post office.
- The nearest offices of both the federal and provincial governments are located in Bonnyville.

Financial Services

- The nearest banking services are in Bonnyville.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Bonnyville Nouvelle* and the *Cold Lake-Grand Centre Sun*.
- Radio stations received include CHLW (St. Paul), CFCW (Camrose) and Edmonton based stations.
- Cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Fort Kent is located adjacent to Highway 28 which provides access to Bonnyville (11 km southwest) and Cold Lake (36 km northeast).
- Freight Services:
 - Truck, rail, and bus/courier freight service is available to Fort Kent.
- Passenger Services:
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides bus service twice daily. Buses link the hamlet to Edmonton, Bonnyville, and Cold Lake.

Utilities

- Water supply is drawn from community wells, is treated by filtration, and is distributed by a piped system.
- A piped sewage system is in place and sewage disposal uses lagoons.
- Garbage disposal is at a modified landfill site.
- Electricity is supplied by a 3-phase system.



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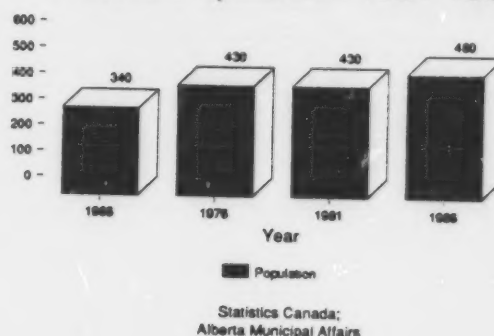
VILLAGE OF GLENDON

Introduction

The Village of Glendon is located in MD 87 on Secondary Highway 882, eight kilometres north of Highway 28A. The village is approximately 35 kilometres west of Bonnyville, and 35 kilometres north of St. Paul. Early settlers to the area included migrants from the prairie states of the U.S. and immigrants from Europe. The arrival of the railway in 1928 spurred additional growth in the village. The village was named after the mother of the first postmaster.

Population Growth

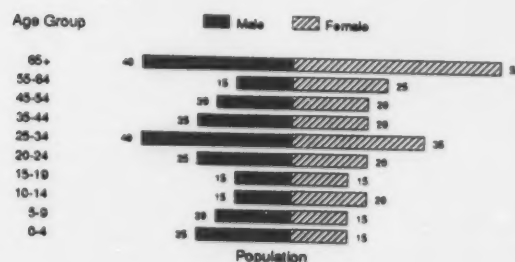
Historic Population: 1961-1986



- Since 1966, the population in the village has increased from 340 to 480 by 1986.
- Slow growth has created a stable community.
- Since 1976, an increase of just 50 people (10%) has been experienced.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



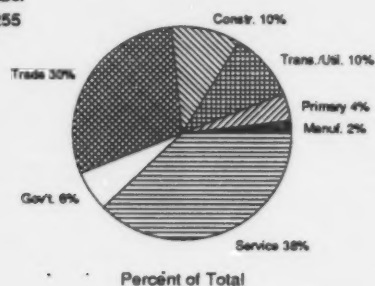
Statistics Canada, 1986

- The stability of the population is reflected in the village's age-sex profile.
- Seniors (65+) account for 19.8% of the total population.
- Children aged four and under account for 8.3% of the population.
- 38.5% of the population are aged 24 years and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 255



Statistics Canada, 1986

- The village's economic base is principally founded upon agriculture, aggregate resources, heavy oil, and natural gas.
- The trade and service sectors employ almost two-thirds of the local labor force.
- Employment in the construction and transportation/utilities sectors accounts for a further 20% of the labor force.
- Major employers in the village include:
 - Glendon Hospital
 - Glendon School
 - UFA Co-Op Ltd.
 - Super A Supermarket

Development Activity

- Building permit data are unavailable for the village for 1988 and the past decade.
- The village has 40 vacant residential lots, 18 of which are serviced.
- The village has one acre of vacant industrial land, which is serviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- Recreation facilities offered in Glendon include:
 - an indoor arena
 - two community halls
 - a curling rink
 - two ball diamonds
 - three community parks
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Minnie Lake Campground with 10 sites located eight kilometres northeast of Glendon

- Moose Lake Provincial Park 15 kilometres east with 59 campsites offering swimming, fishing and boating
- Local events and festivals:
 - Agricultural Fair (2nd weekend in August)
 - Annual Ball Tournament (2nd weekend in August)
- Accommodation available in Glendon includes:
 - one hotel, nine rooms
 - one motel, nine units
 - municipal campground with 10 sites available for RV, trailer or tent use

Education

- Educational opportunities available:
 - one public school to grade 12, including a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - nearest separate schools are at Bonnyville
 - nearest municipal public library is at Bonnyville

Health Care Facilities

- Glendon Municipal Hospital:
 - 12 acute-care beds
 - eight active departments
 - total professional staff of 10 including one general practitioner
- There are 14 self-contained seniors' units in Glendon.
- Resident ground ambulance service is available, complemented by air ambulance service from Edmonton.
- Other services include a medical clinic, and visits by public health nurses from the Northeastern Health Unit. The nearest dentists and optometrists are located in Bonnyville.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the St. Paul Detachment of the RCMP.
- The village maintains a fire hall. There are 21 volunteer firemen with two vehicles.

Government Services

- Glendon has a post office.
- The nearest other federal and provincial government offices are in Bonnyville.

Financial Services

- The village is served by one bank and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- Regional newspapers include the *Bonnyville Nouvelle* and *St. Paul Journal*.
- Satellite cable and microwave re-broadcast television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Secondary Highway 660 links Glendon to Bonnyville via Highway 28.
 - Secondary Highway 881 links Glendon to St. Paul.
- Freight Services:
 - Glendon is served by truck, and courier freight services. Two grain elevators in the village provide storage for local agricultural products.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger services are provided once per day.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest regularly scheduled air passenger or freight services are available from Grand Centre / Cold Lake.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is by community or individual wells. Water is subject to chlorination and iron control and is distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by a piped system and disposal is by lagoons.
- Household and business garbage collection occurs once per week. A modified landfill facility located five kilometres outside of Glendon is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide the village with electricity.



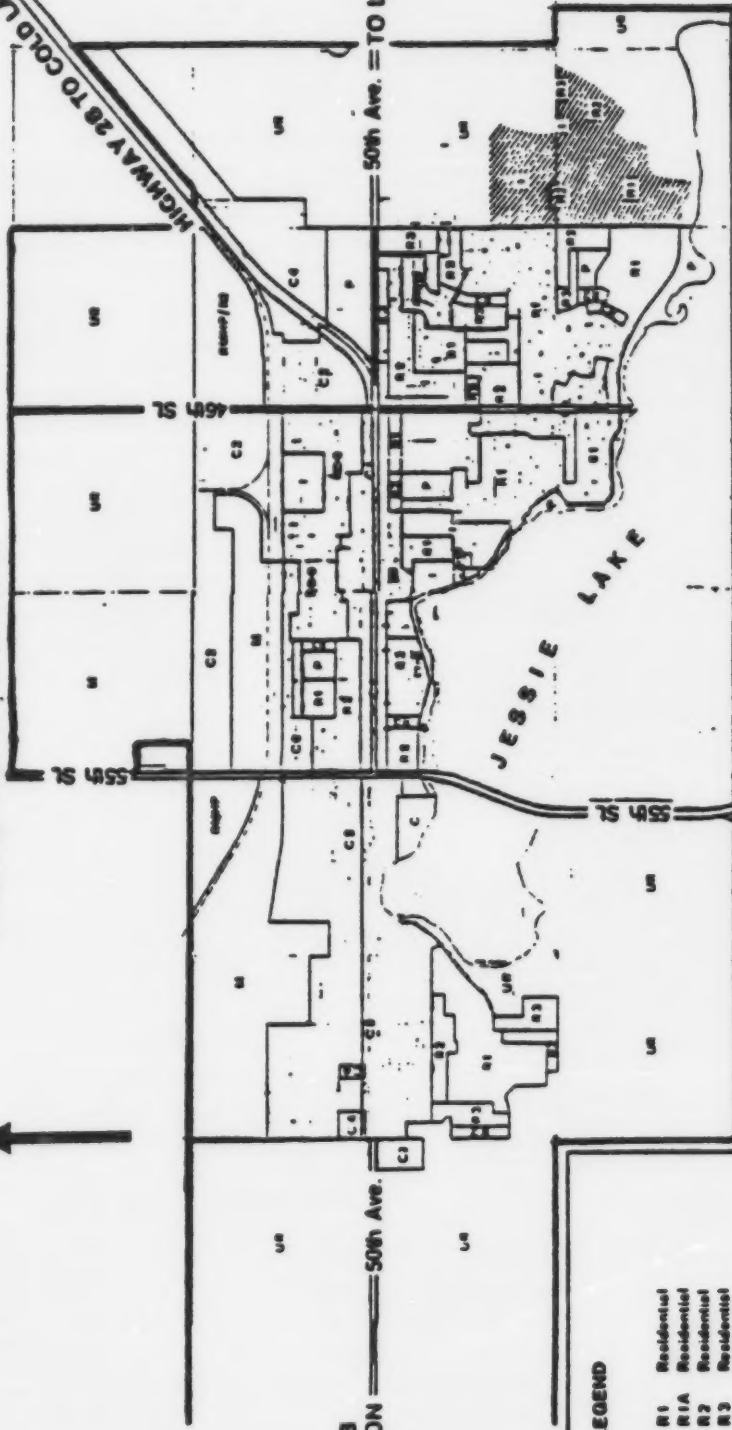
TO MOOSE LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

HIGHWAY 28 TO COLD LAKE

HIGHWAY 28
TO EDMONTON

50th Ave.

50th Ave. = TO LLOYDMINSTER



LEGEND

- R1 Residential
- R1A Residential
- R2 Residential
- R3 Residential
- R1/R2 Mobile Home Subdivision
- R1/R3 Mobile Home Park
- RDC Direct Control
- C1 Commercial Central
- C2 Commercial Secondary
- C3 Shopping Centre
- C4 Commercial Highway
- CD Comprehensive Development
- M Industrial
- P Community
- I Institutional
- U/R Urban Reserve

BONNYVILLE

TO ELK POINT

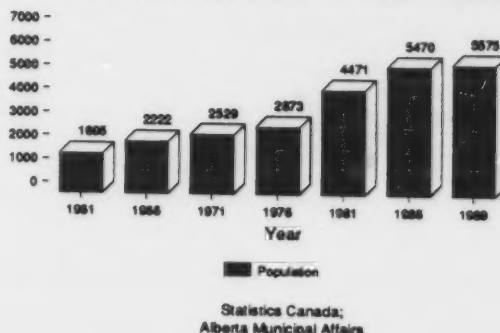
TOWN OF BONNYVILLE

Introduction

The Town of Bonnyville is located on Highway 28, approximately 241 kilometres northeast of Edmonton and 51 kilometres southwest of Cold Lake. The town derives its name from an early missionary and takes pride in being considered the "Heart of the Lakeland".

Population Growth

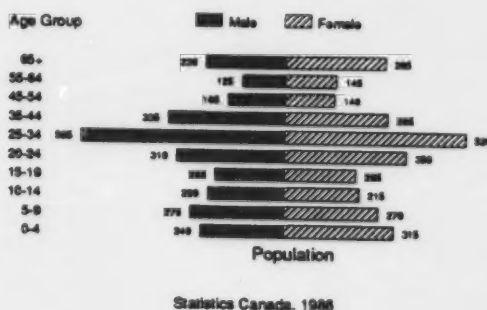
Historic Population: 1961-1989



- Since 1961, the town's population has increased from 1695 to 5575.
- Growth has been relatively steady with the largest increase occurring between 1976 and 1981 (55.6%).
- During the 1980s, the population increased from 4471 in 1981 to 5575 in 1989, a change of 24.7%.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

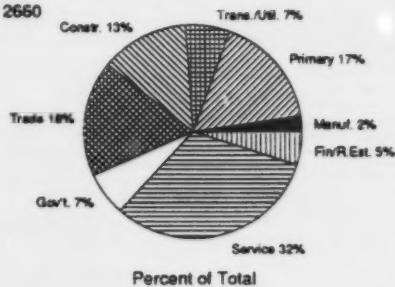


- The town's population is evenly distributed between males and females.
- Almost one-third of the population is aged between 24 and 44.
- The proportion of seniors (65+) is relatively low at 9.4%, giving the town a relatively young age profile.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 2660

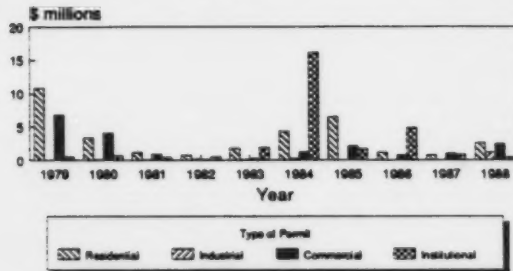


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The economic base of Bonnyville is founded upon agriculture and heavy oil production. Regional tourism is also developing.
- Primary and service sector employment account for 49% of total employment in the town.
- Employment in the trade and construction sectors is also significant, employing 18% and 13%, respectively, of the total labor force.
- Major employers in the town:
 - B.P. Resources
 - oil servicing companies
 - Esso Resources

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Bonnyville;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Construction activity has varied throughout the 1980s following significant investment in 1979 and 1980.
- The construction of a new hospital beginning in 1984 accounted for \$16 million in institutional permits that year.
- Residential development generated approximately \$5 million in building permits during 1984 and approximately \$7 million in 1985. Since 1985, such development has been stable, averaging approximately \$3.5 million to 1988.
- Since 1985, commercial developments have also averaged approximately \$3 million.
- The town has 250 vacant residential lots, all of which are serviced.
- There are approximately 195 acres of vacant industrial land, 60 acres of which are serviced.
- A new municipal library and renovations to the seniors' home are presently under construction.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Bonnyville includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - an indoor swimming pool
 - a curling rink
 - a community hall
 - many community parks
 - tennis courts
 - seven sports fields
 - 12 ball diamonds
 - six gymnasiums

- a movie theatre and live theatres
- bowling lanes
- an auditorium
- Tourism attractions include:
 - agricultural tours
 - tourist information centre
 - rodeo
 - Bonnyville Golf & Country Club
- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Moose Lake Provincial Park with 59 campsites and water-based recreation
 - Eastbourne, Muriel Lake, Franchere Bay Provincial Recreation Areas
 - various campgrounds offering a total of 240 sites
 - Jessie Lake offering haven for viewing waterfowl, wading/shore birds, and songbirds
- Local events and festivals:
 - Tradex (3rd weekend in June)
 - Agricultural Fair (during August)
 - Winterfest (during February)
- Accommodation available in the town includes:
 - one hotel, 20 rooms
 - five motels, total of 245 units
 - a ten-stall recreation vehicle campground

Education

- There are three public schools including a high school and resident kindergarten/playschool.
- There are also three separate schools including a high school and resident kindergarten/ playschool.
- Post-secondary educational opportunities are available through Lakeland College and Athabasca University.
- There is also a municipal library.

Health Care Facilities

- Bonnyville Health Centre
 - 65 acute-care beds, 30 long-term care beds, 12 newborn bassinets
 - 13 active departments
 - total professional staff of 76 including seven general practitioners
- Bonnyville Auxiliary Centre with 30 beds
- Bonnyville District Foundation Seniors' Lodge
 - 42 beds, with 23 to be added in January 1990
 - 65 self-contained units
- Extendicare Health Services Nursing Home
 - 50 beds
 - two full-time equivalent professional positions (one nurse and one occupational therapist)
 - privately operated

- Resident ground ambulance service is available; air ambulance provided from Edmonton.
- Other medical services include:
 - two medical clinics, seven doctors, four public nurses
 - two dental clinics, five dentists
 - one optometrist
 - district office of the Northeastern Health Unit

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Bonnyville Detachment with 18 regular members, and six motor vehicles.
- The town maintains a fire hall which is staffed by 30 volunteer fire fighters and has five fire fighting vehicles available.

Government Services

- A number of government departments maintain district or regional offices in Bonnyville. In addition, the town is the administrative centre of the Municipal District of Bonnyville 87 and the Lakeland School District.
- Federal Governments Departments:
 - post office
 - Canada Employment Centre
 - Health and Welfare
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Attorney General
 - Public Works, Supply & Services
 - Agriculture
 - Recreation and Parks
 - Career Development & Employment
 - Energy Resources Conservation Board
 - Municipal Affairs
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Family & Social Services
 - Transportation & Utilities
 - Solicitor General
 - Health

Financial Services

- There are two banks, a credit union, and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- Bonnyville's locally published newspaper is the *Bonnyville Nouvelle* and the regional newspaper which is available is the *Cold Lake-Grande Centre Sun*.

- Radio stations received include CHLW (St. Paul), CFCW (Camrose), CKSA (Lloydminster) and Edmonton based stations.
- Local television service is available off-air or by satellite cable service provided by Northern Cablevision.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 28 is the major access to Bonnyville from the east and west.
 - Highway 41 links Bonnyville to communities located to the north and south.
 - All the roads within the town are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Truck, rail, air, and courier freight services are all available to the town.
 - The town has two grain elevators which serve the surrounding agricultural community.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus service is available twice daily.
- Air Services:
 - Bonnyville airport has a 3500 ft. paved and lighted airstrip, however there are no scheduled air services.

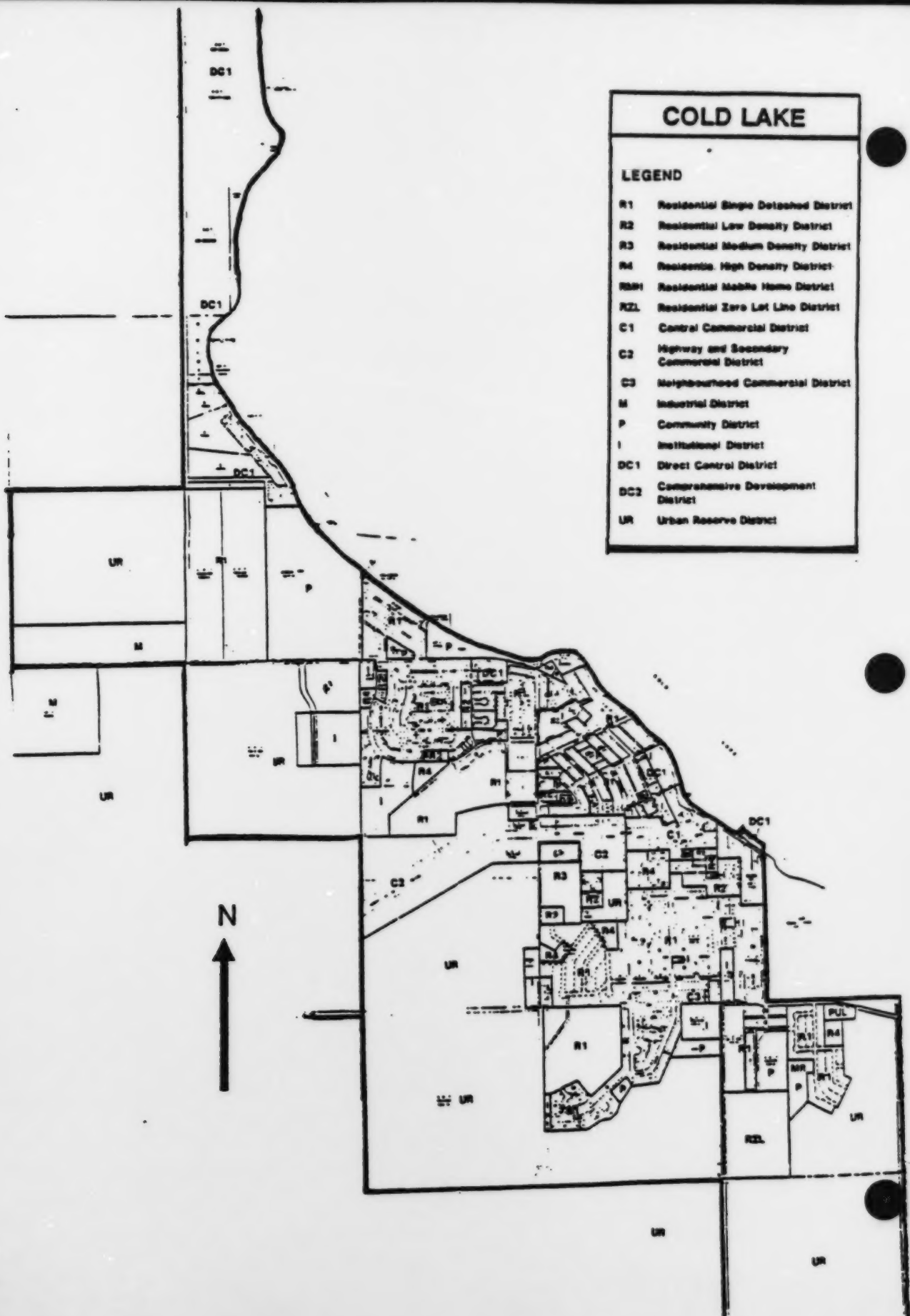
Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Moose Lake, completely treated, and distributed by a piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal makes use of detention ponds.
- Household waste is collected once per week by the town; business waste collection is privately contracted and occurs on an "as-needed" basis. Disposal occurs at a modified landfill located eight kilometres from town.
- Single and 3-phase electricity supplies residential and commercial demand, respectively.

COLD LAKE

LEGEND

- R1 Residential Single Detached District
- R2 Residential Low Density District
- R3 Residential Medium Density District
- R4 Residential High Density District
- RBM Residential Mobile Home District
- RZL Residential Zero Lot Line District
- C1 Central Commercial District
- C2 Highway and Secondary Commercial District
- C3 Neighbourhood Commercial District
- M Industrial District
- P Community District
- I Institutional District
- DC1 Direct Control District
- DC2 Comprehensive Development District
- UR Urban Reserve District



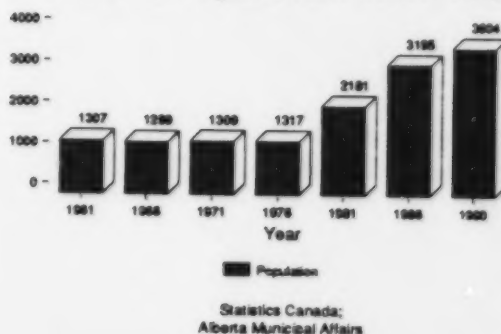
TOWN OF COLD LAKE

Introduction

The Town of Cold Lake is located on Highway 28, approximately 300 kilometres north-east of Edmonton and 15 kilometres west of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. The town is situated on the south shore of Cold Lake.

Population Growth

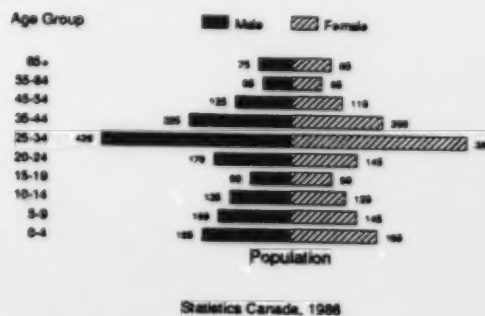
Historic Population: 1961-1990



- Since 1961, the town's population has grown from 1307 to 3604.
- Between 1976 and 1981, the population increased by 66%.
- The town has continued to grow during the 1980s, with the addition of 1423 residents between 1981 and 1989.

Demographic Characteristics

Age/Sex Distribution, 1986

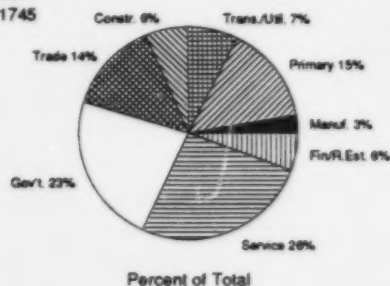


- Over one-third (38.5%) of the population is aged between 25 and 44.
- Only 16% of the population is older than 45 years.
- The age distribution is characteristic of a young, natural resource-based town.
- 45% of the population is aged 24 years and under.

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

Total Labor
Force: 1745

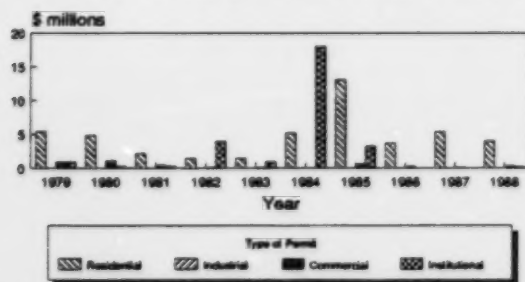


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is founded upon oil, agriculture, commercial fishing, and lumbering.
- Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake is also a major contributor to the local economy.
- Almost 50% of the town's labor force is employed by either the government or the service sector.
- Employment in occupations related to the primary (15%) and trade (14%) sectors accounts for over half of the remaining labor force.
- Major employers in Cold Lake include Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake and Esso Resources.

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Statistics Canada; Town of Cold Lake;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Construction activity in Cold Lake varied during the 1980s.

- Since 1984, the value of such activity has averaged approximately \$4 million per year.
- 1984 also saw a \$17 million investment in the Cold Lake Regional Hospital which was officially opened in 1987.
- 1985 saw over \$10 million of residential activity.
- The town has 178 vacant serviced residential lots.
- There are 40 acres of vacant land allocated for industrial use.
- New developments include a 251-berth marina including a breakwater and administration building, valued at \$4.5 million.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Cold Lake includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - a golf course
 - an outdoor arena
 - one community hall
 - community parks
 - two tennis courts
 - five sports fields
 - four ball diamonds
 - three gymnasiums
 - one bowling alley
 - downhill skiing
 - two racquetball courts
- Tourism attractions include:
 - Cold Lake Totem Poles
 - Tourism Information Centre
 - Kinosoo Beach
 - Cold Lake Fish Hatchery
- Nearby tourism facilities include:
 - Cold Lake Provincial Park with 117 fully serviced camping sites and opportunities for water-based recreation, hiking, and cross-country skiing
 - Palm Springs 18-hole golf course at CFB Cold Lake
 - Cold Lake Marina
- Local events and festivals
 - Winter "Fun Fest" Carnival (3rd weekend in February)
 - Annual Fish Derby (July 1st)
 - Annual Aqua Days (August long weekend)
- Accommodation available in Cold Lake includes:
 - one hotel, 20 units
 - one motel, 49 units
 - one 6-room bed and breakfast
 - 150-stall combined use campground

Education

- Educational opportunities in Cold Lake are:
 - two public schools to grade 9, including a public resident kindergarten/playschool
 - one separate school to grade 6, including resident kindergarten/playschool
 - nearest public schools offering higher than grade 9 and separate schools offering higher than grade 6 located in Grand Centre
 - Lakeland College Tri-town Centre

Health Care Facilities

- Cold Lake Regional Hospital with a capacity of 150 beds of which 74 are presently in use as follows:
 - 18 medical, 14 surgical, six pediatric, seven obstetrics, four special care, 25 long-term care, and 16 newborn bassinets
 - 16 active departments
 - total professional staff of 65 including seven general practitioners and seven specialists
- Resident ground ambulance is available with air ambulance service provided from the military base.
- Other services include a medical clinic and six public health nurses. The nearest dentists and optometrists are in Grand Centre. A new dental clinic is presently under construction.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Grand Centre Detachment.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are 25 volunteer fire fighters and two fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- Federal Government Departments:
 - post office
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
 - Recreation and Parks

Financial Services

- The town is served by one financial institution (Treasury Branch).

Communications

- The local newspaper is the *Cold Lake-Grand Centre Sun*. Regional newspapers include the *Bonnyville Nouvelle* and *The Advantage*.

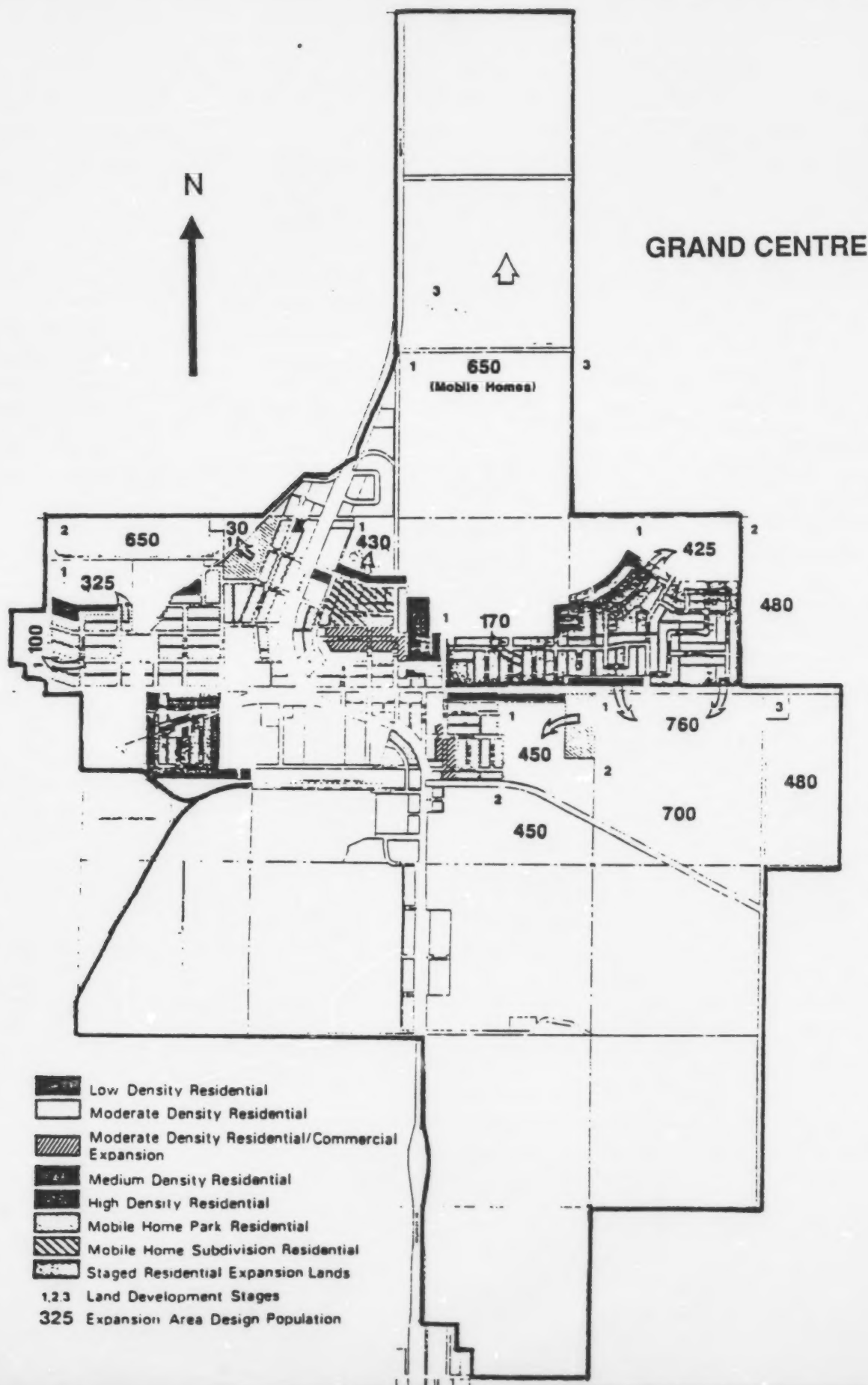
- The local radio station is CHCL. Other radio stations received in Cold Lake include CHLW (St. Paul), CKSA (Lloydminster), CFCW (Camrose), and Edmonton based stations.
- Satellite cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access routes to Cold Lake are Highway 28 from Bonnyville (51 km southwest), and Highway 55 from Lac La Biche (145 km northwest).
 - 95% of the roads within the municipality are paved.
- Freight Services:
 - Cold Lake is served by truck and courier freight services.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus service is provided twice per day by Greyhound Bus Lines.
- Air Services:
 - Scheduled air service to Edmonton is from the Medley Provincial Air Terminal.
 - The Cold Lake Municipal Airport (3,000 ft. runway) is available for private use and charters.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from the lake and distributed by piped system. The water is completely treated, although residents consider the water to be pure without treatment.
- Sewage collection is also by piped system and disposal is piped to a lagoon site.
- Household and business garbage is collected once per week and is disposed of at a modified landfill site two kilometres from town.
- Electricity supply to residences is by single-phase system, and by 3-phase to commercial properties.



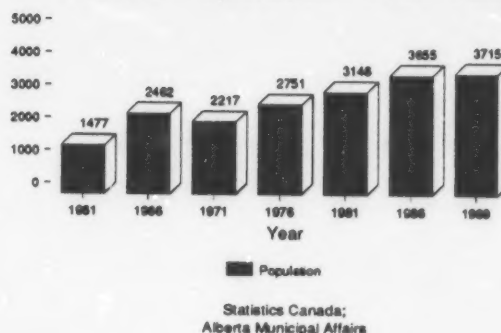
TOWN OF GRAND CENTRE

Introduction

The Town of Grand Centre is located in Municipal District 87 on Highway 55, approximately 241 kilometres northeast of Edmonton and 15 kilometres west of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. In the 1950s, the railway was extended to reach the town, and the RCAF Station (now CFB Cold Lake) was developed one mile west of the town. The character of Grand Centre began to change from an agricultural service centre to a modern regional community.

Population Growth

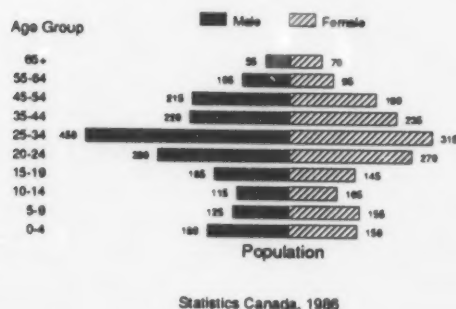
Historic Population: 1961-1989



- A significant growth period occurred between 1961 and 1966 with a 66.7% increase being experienced.
- After a slight decrease in population between 1966 and 1971, the town had, and continues to have, a steady rate of growth.

Demographic Characteristics

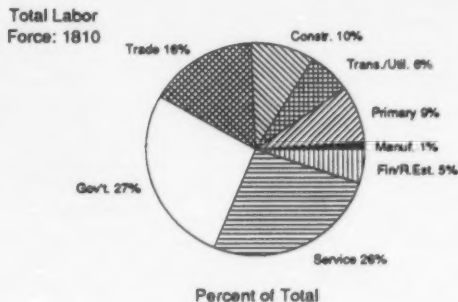
Age/Sex Distribution, 1986



- One-third of the town's total population is from the 20 to 24 (15.3%) and 25 to 34 (21%) age groups.
- Only a small percentage (3.4%) of the total population is senior citizens (65+ years).

Economic Indicators

Labor Force Distribution, 1986

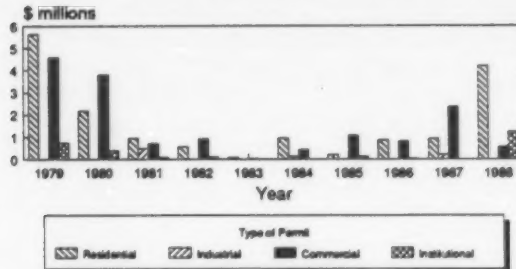


Statistics Canada, 1986

- The town's economic base is defined by services to the oil and gas industry, and to the Canadian Forces Base (CFB Cold Lake).
- The town's labor force is predominantly employed in service occupations (26%) and government occupations (27%).
- Employment in occupations related to trade (16%) activities is the third largest labor force group.
- Major employers in the town include:
 - CFB Cold Lake
 - Esso Resources
 - municipal administration

Development Activity

Value of Building Permits, 1979-1988/89



Town of Grand Centre; Statistics Canada;
Alberta Bureau of Statistics

- Construction activity was strong during 1979 and 1980, particularly in the commercial and residential sectors.
- Between 1981 and 1986, the value of building permits issued by the town dropped quite sharply in all categories.
- Activity in 1987 and 1988 increased with a \$2.5 million investment in commercial construction in 1987, and \$4 million of residential development in 1988.
- The town has 105 vacant residential lots, all of which are serviced.
- There are 350 acres of vacant industrial land; 300 acres are unserviced and 50 are serviced.

Recreation and Tourism

- The variety of recreation facilities offered in Grand Centre includes:
 - an indoor arena
 - movie theatre
 - a curling rink
 - one community hall
 - community parks
 - five tennis courts
 - sports fields
 - six ball diamonds
- Tourist attractions include:
 - CF 104 Starfighter Aircraft
 - four auditoriums
 - Exhibition Park and Fair Grounds

- Nearby tourism and recreation facilities include:
 - Cold Lake Marina
 - Cold Lake Provincial Park with 117 campsites and water-based recreation opportunities
 - Frenchman's Bay Provincial Recreation Area with seven campsites, swimming, fishing, and boating opportunities
 - a 9-hole golf course and an 18-hole course at CFB Cold Lake
 - Kinosoo Ridge Ski Facility
 - hunting opportunities
 - tours of Cold Lake Fish Hatchery
- Local events and festivals
 - Grand Centre Stampede
 - Grand Centre Agricultural Fair (June)
 - CFB Air Show
- Accommodation available in Grand Centre includes:
 - three hotels with 143 rooms
 - four motels with 205 units

Education

- A variety of educational opportunities are available:
 - three public schools and one separate school to grade 12
 - a public playschool and daycare program
 - the Grand Centre Further Education Council and Lakeland College providing access to a variety of post-secondary programs and courses
 - a municipal public library

Health Care Facilities

- The nearest hospital is at Cold Lake (6 km north) which offers:
 - 100 acute-care beds; 50 long-term care beds; 16 newborn bassinets
 - 16 active departments
 - total professional staff of 65 including seven general practitioners
- Grand Centre Lion's Club provides 12 self-contained seniors' units.
- Resident air ambulance service is available. Ground ambulance service is provided from Cold Lake.
- Northeastern Health Unit maintains an office in the town.
- Other services include a medical clinic, four resident doctors, three public health nurses, two dentists, and two optometrists.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Grand Centre Detachment, consisting of 17 regular members with seven motor vehicles, two snow vehicles, and one boat.
- The town maintains a fire hall. There are 20 volunteer fire fighters and five fire fighting vehicles.

Government Services

- Federal Government Departments:
 - National Defense (CFB Cold Lake)
 - Canada Employment Centre
 - post office
 - Health and Welfare Canada
- Provincial Government Departments:
 - Attorney General
 - Family & Social Services
 - Community & Occupational Health
 - Solicitor General
 - Health
 - Transportation and Utilities
 - Public Works, Supply and Services

Financial Services

- The town is served by three banks, one credit union, and one Treasury Branch.

Communications

- There is one local newspaper, the *Cold Lake/Grand Centre Sun*. Regional newspapers include the *Bonnyville Nouvelle*, the *Bonnyglen Advantage*, and the *CFB Cold Lake Courier*.
- Radio stations received include CKSA (Lloydminster), CHCL (Cold Lake), and CKLW (St. Paul).
- Satellite rebroadcast cable television service is available.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - Highway 28 provides east-west access to Bonnyville and Saskatchewan. Highway 55 joins Grand Centre to Cold Lake and Lac La Biche.
 - Secondary Highway 896 links Grand Centre to Lloydminster.
- Freight Services:
 - Grand Centre is served directly by truck, rail, air, and courier freight services. There is one elevator in the town serving the local agricultural community.

- **Passenger Services:**
 - Greyhound Bus Lines provides twice daily passenger bus service to Grand Centre.
- **Air Services:**
 - The Cold Lake Municipal Airport is a regional facility (3,000 ft. runway) north of Grand Centre.
 - Scheduled air services from the Medley Provincial Air Terminal are available.

Utilities

- Municipal water supply is taken from Cold Lake. Water is subject to filtration, fluoridation, chlorination, and is distributed by piped system.
- Sewage collection is by piped system and disposal is by detention ponds and lagoons.
- Household garbage collection is weekly; collection from businesses is privately contracted. A modified landfill facility in the town is used for waste disposal.
- Residential single-phase and 3-phase commercial systems provide local electricity.

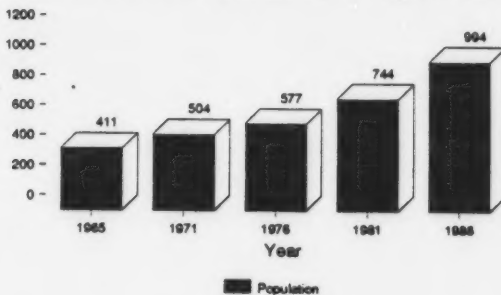
KEHEWIN INDIAN BAND: RESERVE 123

Introduction

The Kehewin Indian Band resides on one reserve approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Bonnyville along Highway 41 in Municipal District 87. In total, the reserve area extends over 8203 hectares.

Population Characteristics

Historic Population: 1965-1986



Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

- The 1986 population was 994 which is an increase of 33.6% since 1981.
- Approximately 57.5% of band members live on reserve; 736 and 759 members lived off reserve in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Housing

- There 144 housing units on the reserve.

Economic Activities and Employment

- Most employment opportunities are off reserve.
- The major employers on the reserve are Arlow Builders, a sawmill, and a sewing centre.

Recreation and Tourism Facilities

- Recreation facilities include:
 - two ball diamonds
 - a gymnasium
 - a community hall
- Kehewin Lake Recreation Area is located at Kehewin Lake. The park offers water sports and 50 campsites.
- Annual festivals and events include Pow-Wow Days and a rodeo, both held in August.
- The nearest hotels and motels are located in Bonnyville and Elk Point.

Education

- A public elementary-junior high school is in Kehewin. Public high schools, as well as separate schools, are all located in Bonnyville.
- A public high school is proposed for the reserve in the near future.

Health Care

- The two locations providing hospital and medical services are Elk Point (25 km south) and Bonnyville.
- Health services on reserve are provided at the reserve's health centre which is staffed by two resident nurses.
- Doctors and dentists visit the reserve weekly.
- Physicians, dentists, and optometrists are available in Elk Point and Bonnyville.
- Ground and air ambulance services are available to the band from Elk Point and Bonnyville.

Police and Fire Protection

- Police protection is provided by the RCMP Bonnyville Detachment.
- A fire hall is maintained on the reserve.

Government Services

- Government services are located in Bonnyville.
- The band administration is the only local administrative service.

Financial Services

- The nearest financial institutions are in Bonnyville.

Communications

- Off-air and satellite provide television reception.

Transportation

- Roads:
 - The main access to the Kehewin Reserve is by Secondary Highway 657 east and south from Highway 41.
- Freight Services:
 - There are courier/bus freight services into the Kehewin area. Bonnyville is the nearest drop-off/pick-up point for rail and truck freight.
- Passenger Services:
 - Bus passenger service is available to the Kehewin area five times per week.
- Air Services:
 - The nearest airport is at Bonnyville, however scheduled air service is not available there.

Utilities

- Water is supplied to the reserve by Kehewin Lake and individual/community wells. Water is subject to filtration and chlorination. Distribution on the reserves is by piped system and by truck.
- Local sewage is collected by piped system in core areas and disposal is by lagoons and septic tanks.
- Garbage disposal makes use of a sanitary landfill.
- Electricity supply on reserve is by single-phase and 3-phase systems.

MUNICIPAL CONTACTS

Anzac	ID 17, Anzac	334-2298	Elk Point	Town Office	724-3810
Ardmore	MD Bonnyville	826-3171	Ellscoff	County of Athabasca Office	675-2273
Ashmont	County St. Paul 19	645-3301	Enilda	ID 17 Central Office, High Prairie	523-6570
Assumption (Chateh)	Dene Tha' Band	321-3842	Fairview	Town Office	835-5461
Athabasca	Town Office	675-2063	Falher	Town Office	837-2247
Atmore	County of Athabasca	675-2273	Faust	ID 17 Central Office, High Prairie	523-6570
Beaver Lake Band	Band Office	623-4549	Fishing Lake Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	943-2202
Beaverdam	ID 18 South, Bonnyville	826-2131	Flatbush	ID 17, Smith	829-3862
Beaverlodge	Town Administration	354-2201	Fort Assiniboine	Village Office	584-3922
Berwyn	Village Office	338-3922	Fort Chipewyan	ID 18 North, ...	697-3800
Bezanson	County of Grande Prairie	532-9722		Cree Band Office	697-3740
(Big Prairie), Peavine Metis Settlement	Peavine Settlement Office	523-2557		Chipewyan Band Office	697-3730
Bigstone Cree Band	Band Office	891-3836	Fort Kent	ID 18 South, Bonnyville	826-2131
Blue Ridge	ID 15 Whitecourt	778-7102	Fort MacKay	ID 18 North	697-3600
Bluesky	MD of Fairview	835-4903	Fort MacKay Band	Band Office	828-4220
Bonnyville	Town Office	826-3496	Fort McMurray	City, general inquiries	743-7400
Boyer River Band	Band Office	927-3697	Fort McMurray Band	Band Office	334-2293
Boyle	Village Office	689-3643	Fort Vermilion	ID 23 High Level	926-2294
Brownvale	MD 135, Berwyn	338-3845	Fox Creek	Town Office	622-3896
Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	689-2170	Frog Lake Band	Band Office	943-3737
Cadotte Lake	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121	Gift Lake Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	767-3794
	Woodland Cree Office	629-3992	Girouxville	Village Office	323-4270
Calling Lake	ID 17 East, Calling Lake	331-3860	Glendon	Village Office	635-3807
Canyon Creek	ID 17 East, Slave Lake	849-7130	Grand Centre	Town Office	594-4494
Carcajou	ID 22, Manning	836-3348	Grande Cache	Town Office	827-3362
Calais (Sturgeon Lake Band)	Band Office	524-3307	Grande Cache Co-operatives	Community Office	827-5155
Caslan	ID 18 South, Lac La Biche	623-5211		ID 16	524-3193
Chard	ID 18, Conklin	559-2235	Grande Prairie	City Office	538-0300
Cherry Grove	ID 18 South, Bonnyville	826-2131	Grassland	County of Athabasca Office	675-2273
Chipewyan Band	Band Office	697-3730	Grimshaw	Town Office	332-4626
Chipewyan Lake	ID 17 East, Wabasca	891-3778	Grouard	ID 17 Central Office, High Prairie	523-6570
Chisholm	ID 17, Smith	829-3862		Band Office	523-4471
Clairmont	County of Grande Prairie	532-9722			751-3800
Cold Lake	Town Office	639-3351	Grouard Band	ID 16, Valleyview	524-3193
Cold Lake Band	Band Office	594-7183	Grovedale	MD of Smoky River 130	837-2221
Colinton	County of Athabasca	675-2273	Guy	Band Office	623-2130
Conklin	ID 18 North, Conklin	559-2235	Heart Lake Band	County of St. Paul Office	645-3301
County of Athabasca 12	County Office	675-2273	Heinsburg	Town Office	926-2201
County of Grande Prairie 1	County Office	532-9722	High Level	Town Office	523-3388
County of St. Paul 19	County Office	645-3301	High Prairie	Village Office	494-3690
Cree Band	Band Office	697-3740	Hines Creek	Band Office	356-2248
(Crooked Creek) Ridgevalley	ID 16, DeBolt	957-3740	Horse Lake Indian Band	ID 18 South, Bonnyville	826-2131
Deadwood	ID 22, Manning	836-3348	Hylo	Village Office	356-3888
DeBolt	ID 16, DeBolt	957-3740	Hythe	ID 15, Whitecourt	778-7102
Dene Tha' Band	Band Office	321-3842	Improvement District 15	ID 16, Valleyview	524-3193
Dixonville	ID 22, Peace River	624-6121		DeBolt	957-3740
Donnelly	Village Office	925-3835	Improvement District 16	ID 17 East, Slave Lake	849-7130
Driftpile Band	Band Office	355-3868		ID 17 East, Calling Lake	331-3860
Duncan's Band	Band Office	597-2430		ID 17 East, Smith	829-3862
Eaglesham	Village Office	359-3895		ID 17 East, Wabasca	891-3778
East Prairie Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	523-2594		ID 17 Central Office, High Prairie	523-6570
Elizabeth Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	594-5026			

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	ID 17 Red Earth Office	649-3427
	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121
Improvement District 18	ID 18 North, Anzac	334-2298
	ID 18 North, Conklin	559-2235
	ID 18 North Office, Fort McMurray	743-7162
	ID 18 North, Fort Chipewyan	697-3600
	ID 18 South, Bonnyville	826-2131
	ID 18 South Office, Lac La Biche	623-5211
Improvement District 19	ID 19, Wanham	694-3793
Improvement District 20	ID 20, Spirit River	864-3760
Improvement District 21	ID 21, Worsley	685-3925
Improvement District 22	ID 22, Manning	836-3348
	ID 22, Peace River	624-6121
Improvement District 23	ID 23, High Level	926-2294
		926-3802
	ID 23, La Crete	928-3983
Improvement District 24	Parks Canada	697-3662
Janvier Band	Band Office	559-2259
Jean Cote	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121
Joussard	ID 17 Central Office, High Prairie	523-6570
Keg River	ID 22, Manning	836-3348
Kehewin Band	Band Office	826-3333
Kikino Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	623-7868
Kinuso	Village Office	775-3570
La Corey	District Office	826-3171
La Crete	ID 23, La Crete	928-3983
La Fond	County of St. Paul Office	645-3301
La Glace	County of Grande Prairie	532-9722
Lac La Biche	Town Office	623-4323
Landry Heights	ID 16, Valleyview	524-3193
Lindbergh	County of St. Paul Office	645-3301
Little Buffalo	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121
Little Red River Band	Band Office	759-3912
Little Smoky	ID 16, Valleyview	524-3193
Loon Lake	ID 17, Red Earth Office	649-3427
Lubicon Lake Band	Band Office	629-3945
Mallaig	County of St. Paul Office	645-3301
Manning	Town Office	836-3606
Marie-Reine	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121
McLennan	Town Office	324-3065
Meanook	County of Athabasca Office	675-2273
Mitsue	ID 17 East, Slave Lake	849-7130
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Municipal District No. 133	MD 133, Spirit River	864-3500
Municipal District Of Peace No. 135	MD 135, Berwyn	338-3845
Municipal District No. 136	MD 136, Fairview	835-4903
Nampa	Village Office	322-3852
North Star	ID 22, Manning	836-3348
Notikewin	ID 22, Manning	836-3348
Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	981-2227

Peace River	Town Office	624-2574
Peavine (Big Prairie)		
Metis Settlement	Settlement Office	523-2557
Peerless Lake	ID 17 Office, Red Earth Community Contact Office	649-3427 869-3740
Peoria	ID 19, Wanham	694-3793
Perryvale	County of Athabasca Office	675-2273
Plamondon	Village Office	798-3883
Rainbow Lake	Town Office	956-3934
Red Earth Creek	ID 17, Red Earth Office	649-3427
Reno	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121
Ridgevalley (Crooked Creek)	ID 16, DeBolt	957-3740
Rochester	County of Athabasca Office	675-2273
Rycroft	Village Office	765-3652
Saddle Lake Band	Band Office	726-3829
	Whitefish/Goodfish	636-3622
Sandy Lake	ID 17 East, Wabasca	891-3778
Sawridge Band	Band Office	849-4311
Sexsmith	Town Office	568-3681
Slave Lake	Town Office	849-3603
Smith	ID 17 East, Smith	829-3862
Spirit River	Town Office	864-3998
St. Isidore	ID 17 West, Peace River	624-6121
St. Lina	County of St. Paul Office	645-3301
St. Paul	Town Office	645-4481
St. Vincent	County of St. Paul Office	645-3301
Sturgeon Lake Band	Band Office	524-3307
Sucker Creek Band	Band Office	523-4426
Swan Hills	Town Office	333-4477
Swan River Band	Band Office	775-3536
Tall Cree Band	Band Office	927-3727
Tangent	ID 19, Wanham	694-3793
Teepee Creek	County of Grande Prairie	532-9722
Therien	MD 87, Bonnyville	826-3171
Trout Lake	ID 17 Central, High Prairie	523-6570
Valhalla Centre	County of Grande Prairie	532-9722
Valleyview	Town Office	524-3433
Wabasca-Desmarais	ID 17 East, Wabasca	891-3778
Wagner	ID 17 East, Slave Lake	849-7130
Wandering River	ID 18 South Office, Lac La Biche	623-5211
Wanham	Village Office	694-3946
Watino	ID 19, Wanham	694-3793
Wembley	Town Office	766-2269
Whitecourt	Town Office	778-2273
Whitefish Lake Band, Atikameg	Band Office	767-3909
Whitelaw	MD 136, Fairview	835-4903
Widewater	ID 17 East, Slave Lake	849-7130
Woking	ID 20, Spirit River	864-3760
Woodland Cree Band	Band Office	629-3992
		629-3803
Worsley	ID 21, Worsley	685-3925
Zama	ID 23, High Level	926-2294

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